

095593

Report on
INTERPRETATION OF INDUCED POLARIZATION, MAGNETIC and HORIZONTAL
LOOP ELECTROMAGNETIC GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
(To Define Drill Targets)

on the

HEIDI PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY
MAYO MINING DISTRICT
NTS 116A/5

CLAIMS

Heidi 1 – 20 (YC10778 – YC10797) Heidi 21 – 36 (YC10928 – YC10943)
Heidi 37 – 54 (YC39455 – YC39472)

for

Logan Resources Ltd.
570 – 789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1H2

by

J. L. LeBel, P.Eng.
Orequest Consultants Ltd.
May 10, 2005
Revised May 2, 2006



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
LOCATION AND ACCESS	1
CLAIM STATUS	1
HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK	2
PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION	3
GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	4
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	6
REFERENCES	6
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	8

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Location Map	After Page 1
Figure 2. Claim Map	After Page 2
Figure 3. Interpretation Map	After Page 5

INTRODUCTION

This report presents an interpretation of geophysical surveys conducted on the Heidi property to specify targets for proposed diamond drilling. This report is based on a letter report by the author (Lebel, 2005) expanded into a format suitable for filing the interpretation as assessment work. The surveys were done in 2003 (Londry, 2004) and included magnetic, induced polarization (IP) and test horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) surveys. These surveys were not claimed for assessment work but they are material in the merit of the property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

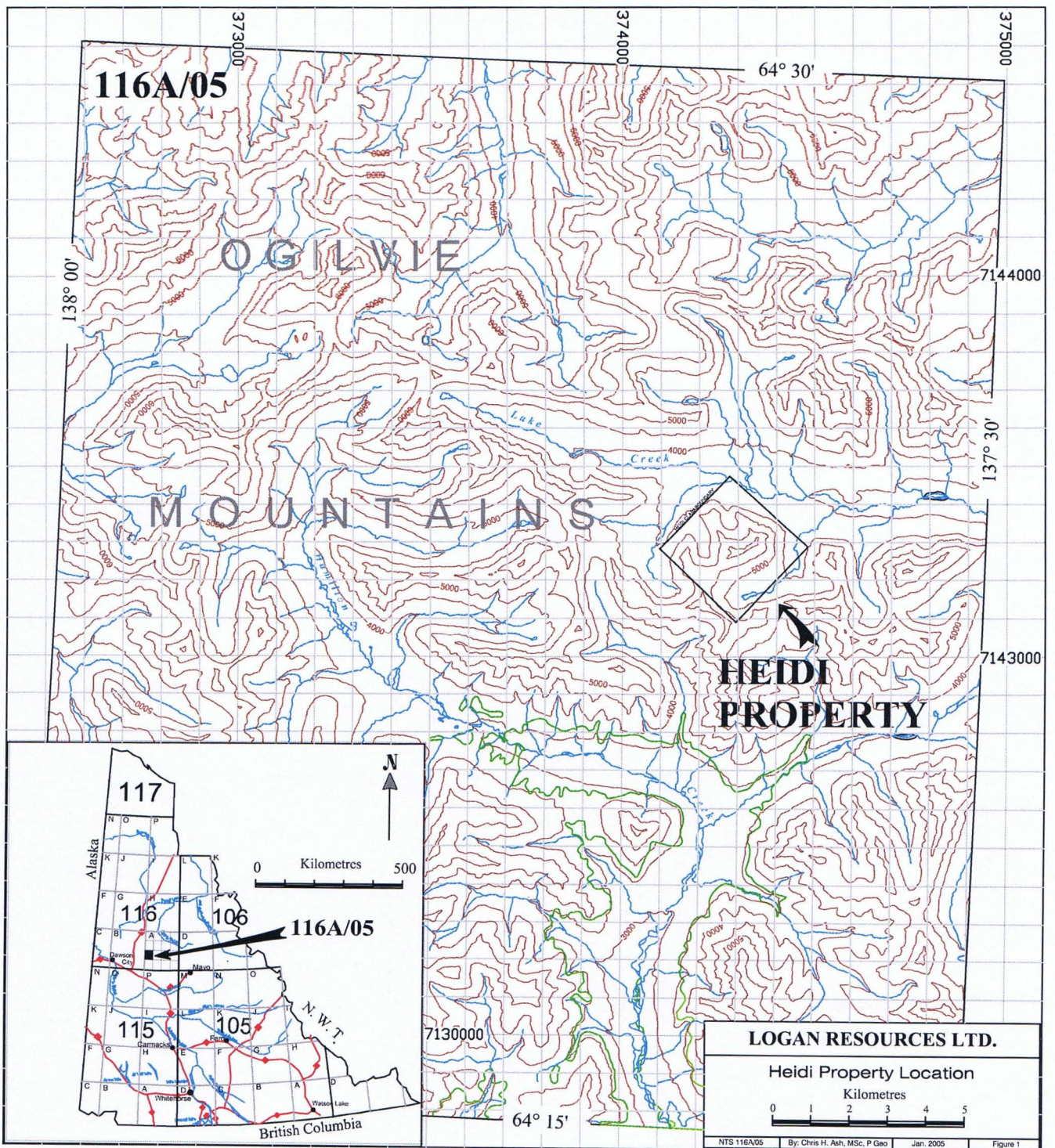
The property is located in west-central Yukon approximately 95 km east-northeast of Dawson City and about 30 km east of the Dempster Highway (Figure 1). The property is located on NTS Map 116A5 in the Mayo Mining District. The center of the property is at UTM coordinates 332250E, 7142500N (NAD83 Datum). Access for exploration purposes is via helicopter.

CLAIM STATUS

The property consists of 54 quartz claims (Heidi 1 –54) that cover an area of approximately 1000 ha. The details of the claims are listed in the table below. This report applies to the 18 claims (Heidi 37 – 54) that came due on April 1, 2006.

Claim Information

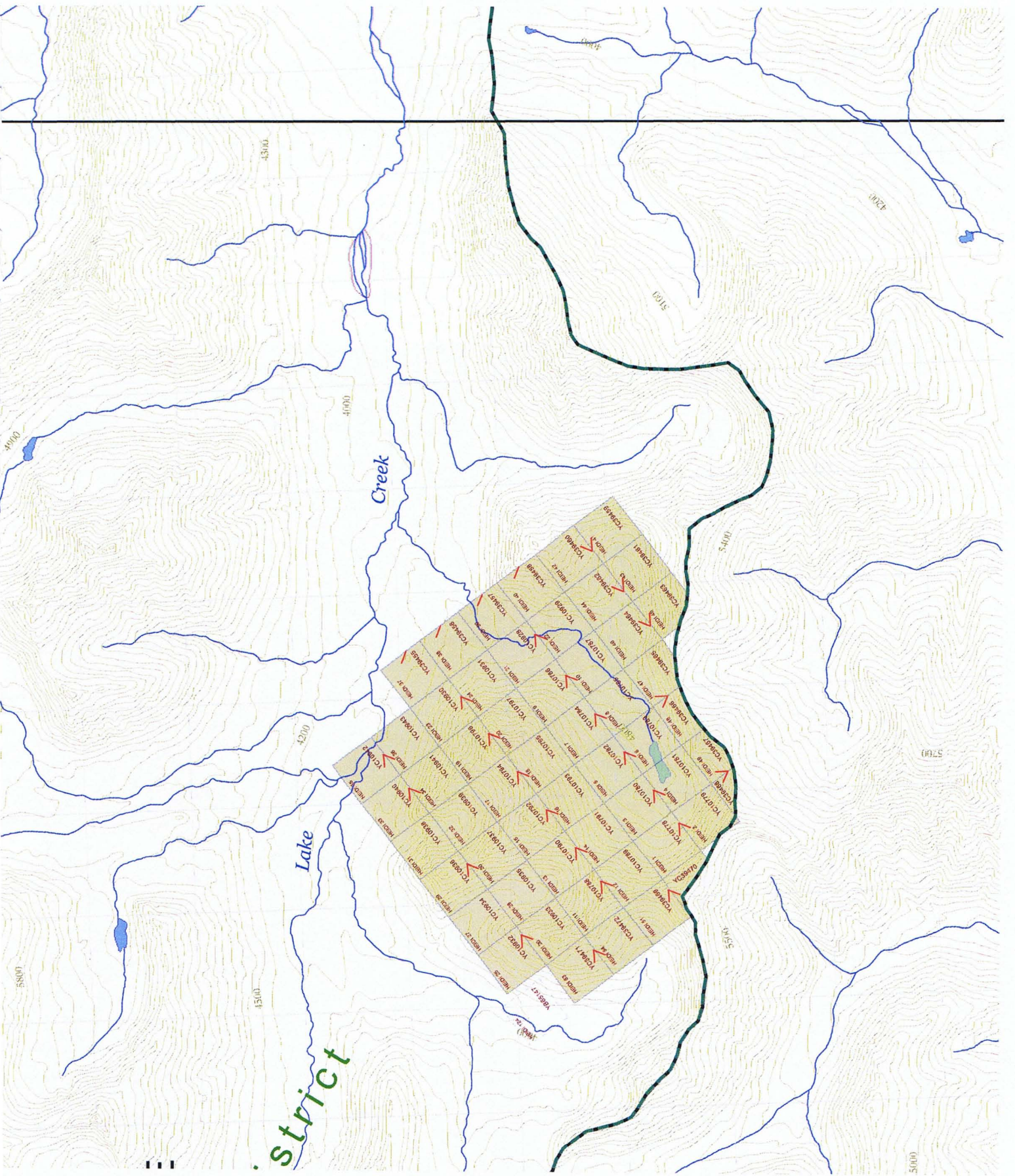
Claim Name	Grant #	Recording Date	Expiry Date
Heidi 1	YC10778	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 2	YC10779	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 3	YC10780	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 4	YC10781	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 5	YC10782	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 6	YC10783	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 7	YC10784	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 8	YC10785	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 9	YC10786	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 10	YC10787	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 11	YC10788	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 12	YC10789	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 13	YC10790	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 14	YC10791	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 15	YC10792	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 16	YC10793	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 17	YC10794	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 18	YC10795	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 19	YC10796	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 20	YC10797	01/01/2003	03/01/2007



Heidi 21	YC10928	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 22	YC10929	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 23	YC10930	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 24	YC10931	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 25	YC10932	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 26	YC10933	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 27	YC10934	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 28	YC10935	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 29	YC10936	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 30	YC10937	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 31	YC10938	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 32	YC10939	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 33	YC10940	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 34	YC10941	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 35	YC10942	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 36	YC10943	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 37	YC39455	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 38	YC39456	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 39	YC39457	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 40	YC39458	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 41	YC39459	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 42	YC39460	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 43	YC39461	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 44	YC39462	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 45	YC39463	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 46	YC39464	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 47	YC39465	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 48	YC39466	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 49	YC39467	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 50	YC39468	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 51	YC39469	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 52	YC39470	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 53	YC39471	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 54	YC39472	01/04/2005	01/04/2006

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

Homestake Resources first staked the property in 1995 to cover a gold showing discovered during the routine follow-up of a modest aeromagnetic high and a gold-arsenic steam sediment geochemical anomaly outlined by Geological Survey of Canada regional geochemical surveys done in the 70s and 80s. The aeromagnetic high occurs in the vicinity of other aeromagnetic anomalies related to the Tombstone intrusives with which a number of prominent gold deposits occur, notably the Brewery Creek deposit. The showing consists of massive to disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite and stibnite/jamesonite, replacement style sulphide mineralization in limestone and calcereous grit units (Doherty, 1996). Trenching by Homestake in 1995 returned up 2.93 g/t gold.



During 1996 Homestake carried out grid-based prospecting, mapping and soil geochemical surveys on the property (Bordin et al, 1996). Within the discovery area, 11 separate mineralized zones were uncovered in a 100 m by 300 m area in limestone and calcereous grit units on a steep, south-facing dip slope at the east end of the Heidi Ridge. The mineralized 'bed' is indicated, by intermittent mineralized float and Au, As and Sb soil geochemical anomalies, to extend a further 2 kilometers southeast from the discovery area. Homestake recommended a drilling program that was never undertaken and the property lapsed.

In 2003, the property was staked by Dawson City based prospector Shawn Ryan and subsequently optioned to Logan Resources. In 2003 through Shawn Ryan, Logan carried additional soil geochemical surveys and the geophysical surveys dealt with by this report. In 2004, Logan hired Cash Geological Consulting to do a due diligence examination of the property (Ash, 2004). Seven, 1 m chips samples, out of a total of 13 samples from Homestake trenches #4 and #5, returned Au results greater than 1 g/t, grading from 1.62 g/t to 19.87 g/t, comparable to the original Homestake results.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Regionally, the property lies in the Selwyn Basin, one 3 regional terranes in west central Yukon. The other 2 are the Yukon-Tananna Terrane and the North American Shelf. The Selwym Basin comprises a package of late Proterozoic to Jurassic sedimentary rocks deposited in a deep basin on the west margin of the continental platform.

The property is underlain by Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks of the Hyland Group, subdivided into the Yusezyu and Narchilla Formations. The Yusezyu Formation consists of rusty weathering, gritty quartz sandstone and quartz pebble conglomerate with minor interbeds of calcereous sandstone and shale. The Narchilla Formation consists of black, maroon and green shale and slate.

The mineralization on the property consists of 5% disseminated to 50% massive arsenopyrite, pyrite and stibnite/jamesonite replacing limestone and calcereous grit units. Irregular, narrow quartz-arsenopyrite veins that intersect the mineralized beds are probably the conduits for the mineralization. The mineralization is classified as epithermal skarn-type mineralization due to hydrothermal fluids derived from a nearby intrusive that is buried out of sight in this case, presumably one of the Tombstone Suite intrusives. The mineralization is deposited in tectonically fractured or inherently porous traps. Where they are exposed at the surface the Tombstone intrusives are signatred by annular magnetic feature, consisting of a magnetically benign core over the intrusive itself with a rim of magnetic high due to pyrrhotite in hornfels and skarn. A buried Tombstone intrusion would appear as a magnetic high due to the skarn and hornfels around the intrusion.

GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The details of the geophysical equipment and survey procedures may be found in Londry (2004) and need not be repeated here. The grid extended from 100E to 2400E and from 500S to 1000N except where prevented by terrain (cliffs) and geography. The magnetic survey entailed approximately 33 km of coverage with readings every 10 m on lines spaced at 100 m. The IP survey covered 6 lines near the middle of the grid and the HLEM survey was conducted on 4 lines.

The survey outlined a large chargeability anomaly. Within the anomaly the chargeability gradually increases from lower values at separation $n = 1$ to higher values at $n = 4$ to indicate the cause of the anomaly is largely buried. Internal variations in the apparent strength of the anomaly are mostly due to variations in the depth to the buried source and to a lesser extent internal variations in the intrinsic chargeability response of the body itself. At locations L1100E, 060S – 200S, L1200E, 060S – 200S, L1600E, 080N, where the chargeability is relatively uniform with increasing separation, the depth to the body is 'shallow'. At these locations the source of the anomaly might be visible on the surface but 'shallow' is a relative term which means much less than 40 m., the electrode spacing of the survey. The cause of the anomaly could still be buried out of sight underneath a thin layer of overburden, for example. The depth (D) to the source of the anomaly at other selected locations, interpreted from theoretical 2-layer induced polarization curves for the pole-dipole electrode array (Elliot, 1967, 1976), are as follows:

L1500E, 450N D = 25 m

L1500E, 100S D = 22 m

L1400E, 250S D = 22 m

L1200E, 100N D = 26 m

The most intense parts of the anomaly, where the highest content of polarizable material (sulphide mineralization) is indicated occur as follows: L1600E, 400N and L1200E, 300N and 450N

The south limits of the source are only evident on L1100E, 1200E and 1300E at about 200S and the northern limit is only evident on L1100E, L1200E and L1300E between 400N – 500N. The minimum width of the zone is therefore 600 m. The anomaly is open in all other directions giving a maximum width in excess of 1000 m and a length in excess of 500 m.

The background chargeability is less than 10 mv/v and the anomaly has values up to 100 mv/v but averages 30 mv/v – 40 mv/v. The chargeability anomaly correlates with moderate resistivity low, as low as 300 ohm-m in contrast to a background resistivity of 2000 ohm-m or so. The lowest resistivity seems to form narrow zones which are reflected by weak conductors in a test HLEM work done on the property. The conductors are located at L1100E, 120S and 220N; L1200E, 120S and 200N and L1600E, 000 and 200N. Interpretation of the anomaly (in-phase amplitude = 3% and out of phase amplitude = 12%) at L1100E, 120S using a response diagram for a vertical half-plane conductor yields the following parameters: width = 'narrow' (much less than 20 m the station spacing for the survey, conductance < 1 S and depth < 12 m. A survey

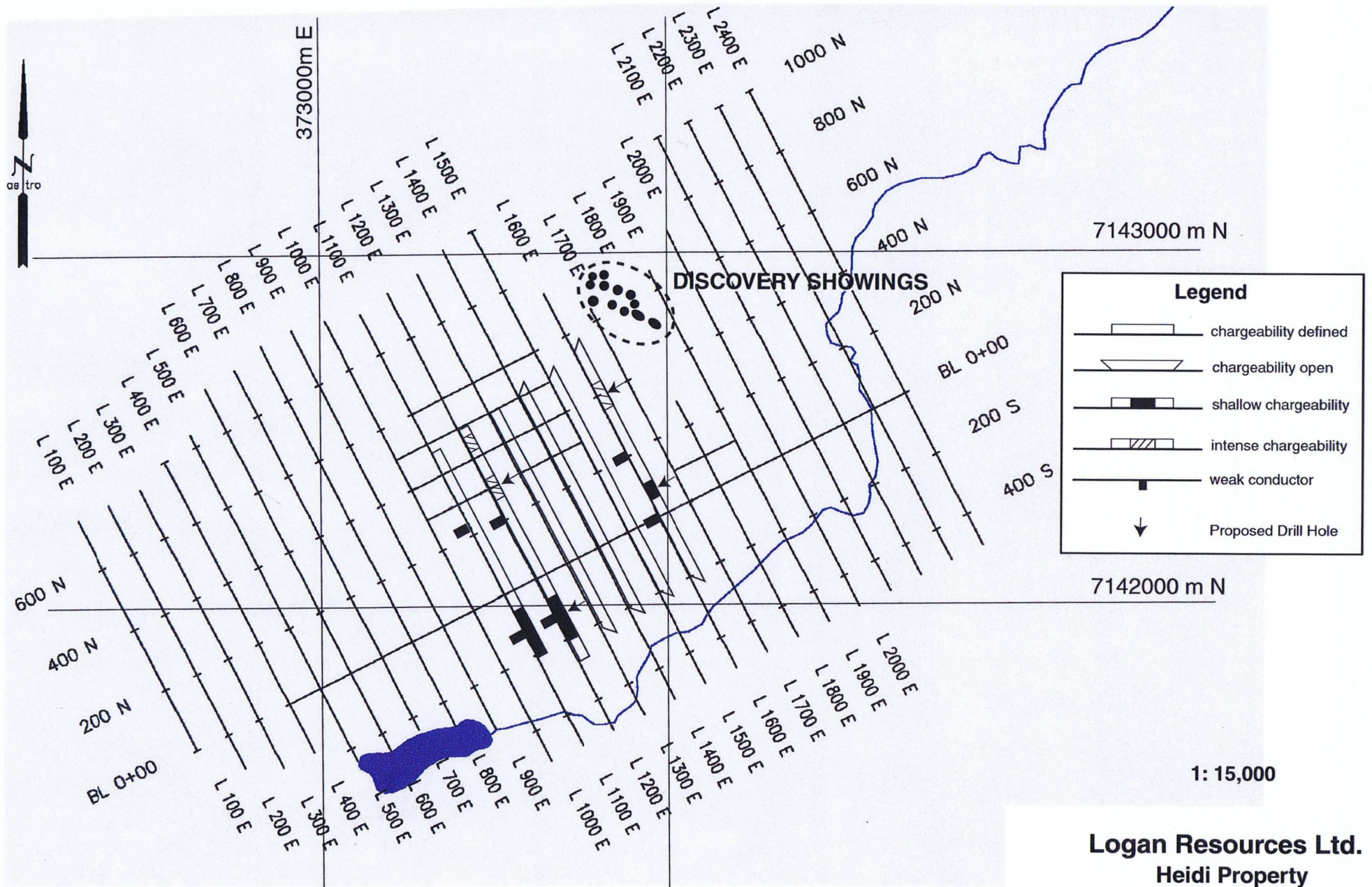
utilizing a shorter cable would resolve the width and depth to a finer degree. In the electromagnetic world a less than 1 S conductor is very weak but it is consistent with the poddy and/or narrow massive sulphide mineralization reported in the showings on the property. It is noted that the < 12 m. deep conductors at 120S on lines 1100E and 1200E overlie one of the 'shallow' causes of the chargeability anomaly, mentioned above.

Figure 3 shows the relationship of the various features discussed.

The chargeability/resistivity anomaly on the property is consistent with a large buried sulphide system. The HLEM survey indicates local increases in conductivity possibly pointing to massive sulphide mineralization. At the east end, the zone is at least 1000 m wide. If it is extrapolated a short distance, 100 m to 200 m, to the east, the anomaly engulfs the known mineralization in the Discovery area. This mineralization is described as 5% - 50% 'poddy' massive to disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite and stibnite replacing limestone and calcereous grit units. The known mineralization could not be surveyed because it occurs on a steep slope that is inaccessible along a straight line required by the survey, therefore the actual signature of the mineralization is unknown. However, the observed chargeability and resistivity signature in the anomaly is consistent with this mineralization. The known mineralization also occurs on a dip slope and the observed anomaly is also consistent with a dipping bed under the slope of Heidi Ridge that dips more or less the same as the slope of the terrain. The thickness of the bed is not resolved. The survey employed a 40 m electrode spacing but was only expanded through only 4 separations, not sufficient in most cases to 'see' through the bed. Lower readings at $n = 4$, compared to $n = 1$, within the anomaly at L1100E, 100S at the south end of L1100E are the only vague indication of the bottom of the bed. For the most part the anomaly underlies the Heidi Lake valley and the lower slopes of the Heidi ridge where its apparent depth could be due to overburden or barren cap rock or both.

There is one other plausible explanation of the anomaly, namely shale units intercalated with the sandstone and grit units that underlie the anomaly or older shale units that underlie the sandstone/grit.

The magnetic survey outlined a series of linear magnetic highs up to several hundred nT in strength. To fully disclose the magnetic pattern the results need to be considered in profile rather than plan. The contour plan does not accurately convey the multiple anomaly character of the results. Where the chargeability feature is defined, the majority of the magnetic highs are contained within the bounds of chargeability feature. But it is not clear how the source of the chargeability anomaly and the magnetic anomalies are related if at all. There is no pyrrhotite reported in the mineralization that would link the magnetic and chargeability anomalies to a common source. The geological consensus is that the mineralization is related to a buried intrusion of the Tombstone Suite although there is no direct evidence of a buried intrusion in the magnetic survey. Indeed, elsewhere in the area the Tombstone Suite intrusions are magnetically benign. The presence of magnetic anomalies in metasedimentary rocks that are not normally magnetic, however, indirectly indicates an intrusion, where the magnetism may arise from pyrrhotite in the skarn and hornfels zones around the intrusion.



(Based on Figure 6 from Londry, 2004)

**Logan Resources Ltd.
Heidi Property
Interpretation Map**

FIGURE 3

Very little of the previous gold geochemical anomaly on the property has been covered by the IP survey and very little of the chargeability anomaly has been covered by the previous geochemical survey, so there is scope to expand the geochemical coverage. However, the chargeability anomaly largely underlies the Heidi valley and the lower reaches of the Heidi ridge where colluvium or alluvium and/or barren cap rock might render the geochemical survey ineffective. The chargeability anomaly is also open, so there is scope for more IP coverage as well.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The chargeability anomaly on the property reflects a buried dipping polarizeable bed consistent with the known mineralization. The large size of the anomaly, its distance from the known mineralization and the fact that the anomaly is open along strike gives considerable scope for more mineralization on the property. In theory it should be possible to drill the chargeability anomaly at any place within its confines that it is logistically convenient. However, it is recommended that the shallow portions of the anomaly be targeted first, as specified above. This drilling will quickly assess the source of the anomaly and the thickness of the mineralization. If this drilling proves to be successful, the more intense portions of the anomaly where higher sulphide content is expected, as specified above, could be drilled.

Coordinates of the proposed holes are as follows:

L1200E, 100S	373650E, 7142000N
L1600E, 080N	373925E, 7142335N
L1600E, 400N	373780E, 7142620N
L1200E, 300N	373470E, 7142350N

The UTM coordinates of the holes are NAD83 datum taken from the plan maps in Londry (2004).

REFERENCES

- Ash, C., 2004.
Heidi Au Property, NTS; 116A/5, Yukon, Canada, Stratabound, Au-Sulphide Limestone Replacement Mineralization in the Hyland Group Sediments Above a Buried Tombstone Suite Intrusive, Cash Geological Consultants, for Logan Resources Ltd.
- Bordin, D., Ross A., Kuran, D.L., 1996.
Assessment report – 1996 Geological and Geochemical Program, Heidi Property, Yukon Ministry of Energy and Mines, Assessment Report.
- Doherty, R.A., 1996.
Report on the 1995 Trenching Program on the Heidi Claims, Yukon Ministry of Energy and Mines, Assessment Report.

Elliot C.L., 1967.

Theoretical Induced Polarization Behavior for Various Electrode Configurations over a Horizontal or Vertical Layered Earth, Paper Presented to the SEG Annual Meeting, Oklahoma City, OK.

Elliot C.L., 1976.

Theoretical Curves of Induced Polarization Response and Apparent Resistivity, Canadian Aero Mineral Surveys Ltd.

LeBel, J.L., 2005.

Heidi Property IP Survey, Letter to Logan Resources Ltd., dated May 10, 2005.

Londry, D., 2004.

Report on Geophysical Work, Heidi Claims, Yukon Territory, for Logan Resources Ltd.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J.L. LeBel, of 2684 Violet Street, North Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Queen's University (1971) and the University of Manitoba (1973) and I hold a B.Sc. Degree in Geological Engineering and a M.Sc. Degree in Geophysics.
2. I am a Professional Engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
3. I have been employed in mining exploration on a full-time basis since 1972.
4. I am responsible for the content of this report.



J. L. LeBel, P. Eng.

Signed at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 2 nd day of May, 2005.

095593

REPORT ON
GEOPHYSICAL WORK

HEIDI CLAIMS
YUKON TERRITORIES

NTS: 116 A/05

64° 23' 17" N
137° 36' 55" W

for
KLONDIKE EXPLORATION



JANUARY 2004

D. LONDRY

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Magnetic, HLEM and IP surveys were carried out over the Heidi claims, Yukon Territory in August, 2003.

Three chargeability anomalies strike east northeast through the middle of the property. Two of these zones have low resistivity and are mapped in the HLEM by poor conductivity anomalies.

It is recommended that the IP and HLEM surveys are completed over the rest of the property to determine the extent of the mineralized zones detected in the present survey.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	page
Summary and Recommendations	i
Introduction	1
General Geology	1
Previous Work	3
Survey Description	4
Magnetic Results	6
IP Results	6
EM Results	10
References	14

LIST OF FIGURES

	page
1.(a) Location Map	2
(b) Claim Map	2
2. Heidi Grid	4
3. Total Magnetic Field	6
4. IP Chargeability, 'n'=1	8
5. IP Resistivity, 'n'=1	9
6. HLEM Survey, 1777 HZ	11
7. Geophysics Compilation, Line 1100 East.....	12

LIST OF TABLES

	page
1. Delay and Integration Times for IPR-11	5
2. EM Anomaly 'A' Interpretation	10
3. EM Anomaly 'B' Interpretation	13

LIST OF MAPS

1. Magnetic Results
2. M7 Chargeability Pseudosections
3. Resistivity Pseudosections
4. HLEM Results, 444 Hz
5. HLEM Results, 1777 Hz

INTRODUCTION

A geophysics program, which included magnetic, horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) and induced polarization (IP) surveys, was carried out on the Heidi Claims during August of 2003. The purpose of the surveys was to help map the extent of a mineralization occurrence on the property.

The property is located directly to the south of Lake Creek in the Ogilvie Mountain Range in central Yukon Territory, Mayo Mining District. It is accessed by helicopter from the Dempster highway, which runs north-south 20 kilometres to the west. The work was carried out from a camp, located on the property at 280 South on Line 2000 East.

The property consists of twenty two mining claims numbered as follows:

1	Heidi 1	YC10778	12	Heidi 16	YC10793
2	Heidi 2	YC10779	13	Heidi 17	YC10794
3	Heidi 4	YC10781	14	Heidi 18	YC10795
4	Heidi 5	YC10782	15	Heidi 19	YC10796
5	Heidi 7	YC10784	16	Heidi 20	YC10797
6	Heidi 8	YC10785	17	Heidi 21	YC10798
7	Heidi 9	YC10786	18	Heidi 22	YC10799
8	Heidi 10	YC10788	19	Heidi 23	YC10800
9	Heidi 12	YC10789	20	Heidi 24	YC10801
10	Heidi 13	YC10790	21	Heidi 123	YB65146
11	Heidi 15	YC10792	22	Heidi 124	YB65147

The magnetic survey was run by S. Ryan and the author of this report. J. Skales assisted the author with the HLEM survey and J. Skales, M. Linley, S. Ryan and M. Vincent helped with the IP survey.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The following description of the geology on the Heidi property is taken from the Yukon Minfile 116A 037 (INAC, 1998):

"The (Heidi) occurrence is located within the eastern Selwyn Basin and is underlain by Upper

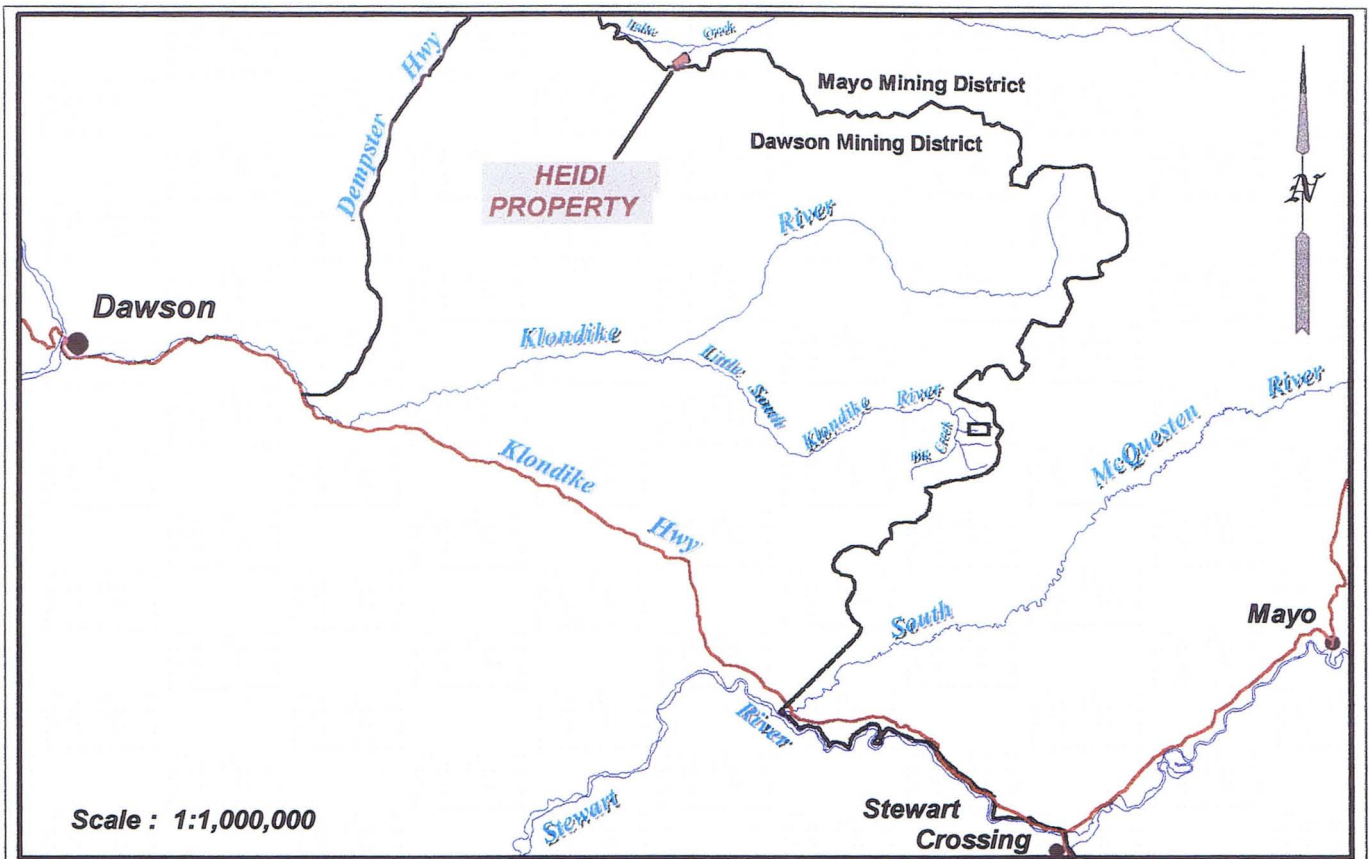


Figure 1(a) : Location Map

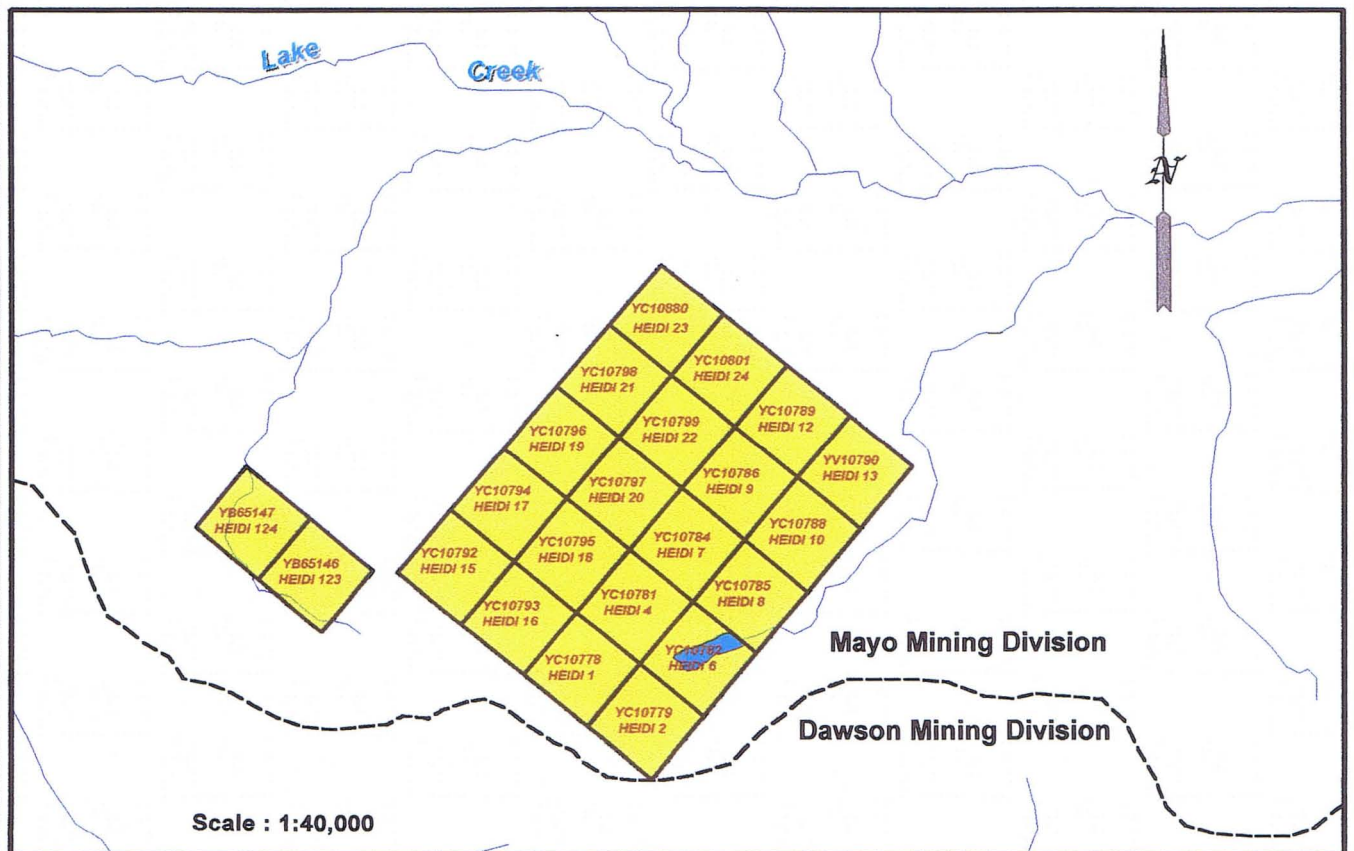


Figure 1(b) : Claim Map

Proterozoic to Early Cambrian Hyland Group rocks. Two distinct formations are recognized in the area: the Yusezyu Formation and the Narchilla Formation. The Yusezyu Formation consists of rusty weathering gritty quartzite, sandstone and quartz pebble conglomerate with up to 80 or 90% rounded quartz grains. Minor interbeds of limestone, calcareous sandstone and shale are common. The Narchilla Formation consists of black, maroon and green shales and slates. This unit is quite distinct and is usually identifiable from a distance. Regionally, the mid-Cretaceous Selwyn Suite syenite stocks intrude the Hyland Group rocks.

The Heidi showing consists of 5 to 10% massive to disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite and stibnite/jamesonite replacing limestone and calcareous grit units. Irregular, narrow quartz/arsenopyrite veins intersect the mineralized beds and probably channelled the mineralizing fluids into the favourable horizons. The mineralization is quite poddy but is mainly localized within the recumbently folded south limb of the heidi anticline, near the Yusezyu/Narchilla contact. The mineralization is contained within an area measuring approximately 300 metres long and 100 metres high.

Geological mapping completed in 1996 uncovered several coarse grained biotite-feldspar porphyry dykes on the Heidi ridge and near Heidi Lake. Their presence hints that a larger granitic stock may exist at depth, beneath the claims. This theory is reinforced by a magnetic anomaly centered over Heidi Lake. Extensive hornfelsing typically associated with Cretaceous granitic stocks was not observed on the Heidi claims, implying that a buried stock would be at least 100 m below surface.”

The showing on the property is located at approximately 600 North, 1800 East on a steep slope facing east northeast.

PREVIOUS WORK

Homestake Canada Inc. originally staked the Heidi showing in 1995, and between 1995 and 1998 carried out an exploration program which included prospecting, geological mapping, trenching and soil sampling. The best sample from the trenches, completed in 1995, returned a value of 2.93 g/t Au. Two Au/As/Sb soil anomalies with values up to 1150 ppb Au were outlined along the ridge to the west of the

showing (INAC, 1998).

SURVEY DESCRIPTIONS

The grid on the property consists of lines oriented at 153° , spaced every 100 metres and picketed every 20 metres. The grid lines were established from a base line designated 0 North. The grid was designed to extend from 500 South to 1000 North, however, this was not possible on most lines because of the steep topography (Figure 2).

The magnetic readings were taken every 10 metres with a Scintrex IGS-2/MP-4 and a Scintrex Envi. These instruments are proton precession magnetometers which measure the earth's total magnetic field to an accuracy of 0.1 nT. Diurnal variations were monitored every 10 seconds with a Scintrex Envi base station magnetometer. A total of 3430 readings were taken along 33.01 kilometres of line.

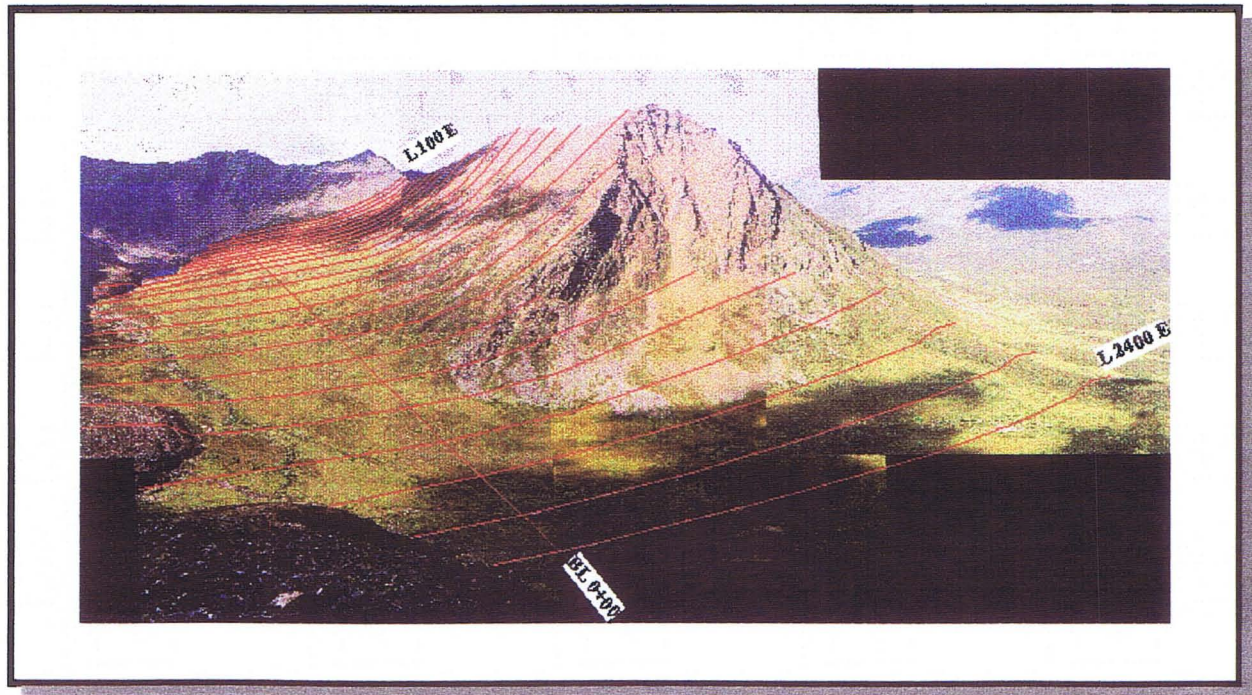


Figure 2: Heidi Grid

The horizontal loop EM survey was carried out along four of the grid lines with the Apex Parametrics MaxMin I-5. This instrument measures the in-phase and quadrature components of the secondary field as a percentage of the primary field; the depth of penetration is approximately one half of the coil separation. Readings were taken every 20 metres using a coil separation of 120 metres and frequencies of 444 and 1777 Hertz. A total of 152 readings were taken along 3.44 kilometres of line. The % slope was measured between all of the stations with an inclinometer and the coils were kept co-planar during the survey.

The IP survey was conducted with the Scintrex IPR-11 time domain spectral receiver and the Scintrex TSQ-3, 3000 Watt transmitter. The current on-off time is two seconds. Integration takes place during ten time intervals or 'slices' after shut-off; Table 1 lists the delay and integration times for each slice. A pole-dipole array was used with an electrode spacing of 40 metres and readings were taken for 'n' values of 1 to 4. The remote electrode was located to the south of the survey area at approximately 200 South, 100 East. Six of the grid lines were surveyed in the IP survey for a total of 7.2 kilometres.

SLICE	DELAY TIME (MS)	INTEGRATION TIME (MS)
M0	30	30
M1	60	30
M2	90	30
M3	120	30
M4	150	180
M5	330	180
M6	510	180
M7	690	360
M8	1050	360
M9	1410	360

Table 1 : Delay and integration times of the Scintrex IPR-11 IP receiver.

MAGNETIC RESULTS

The magnetic results are contoured every 50 nT on Map 1 at a scale of 1:5000. The results are also presented Figure 3 at a scale of 1:15,000.

The survey area covers part of an airborne magnetic anomaly outlined in a survey by the Geological Survey of Canada (G.S.C., 1966). The ground survey shows that the anomaly consists of a number of magnetic highs rather than one as suggested by the airborne survey.

Two anomalies with the highest amplitudes form a semi-circular trend on the ridge to the west of the showing. One is a north-south striking anomaly (up to 1300 nT above background) located along Line 1300 East from 300 to 600 North and the other is an east northeast striking anomaly (up to 800 nT above background) centered at 150 North on Line 1600 East. The trend is truncated to the east by an area of low magnetic field in the northeast corner of the grid.

The most continuous magnetic high anomaly (up to 700 nT above background) strikes approximately east-west from Lines 400 East to 1700 East through the southern edge of the survey area.

IP RESULTS

The IP chargeability for slice 'M7' and resistivity pseudosections are plotted on plan maps 2 and 3, respectively, at a scale of 1:5000. The 'n'=1 chargeability and resistivity are also presented in Figures 4 and 5, at a scale of 1:15,000.

Three high chargeability anomalies, labelled 'A', 'B' and 'C', strike east northeast through the survey area. Anomaly 'A' is located between 120 South on Line 1000 East and 140 South on Line 1600 East. It is a well defined high chargeability anomaly with a coincident low resistivity. Anomaly 'B' is also a well defined high chargeability, low resistivity response located between 240 North on Line 1100 East and 80 North on Line 1600 East. Anomaly 'C' is located on strike with the showing between 460 North on Line 1100

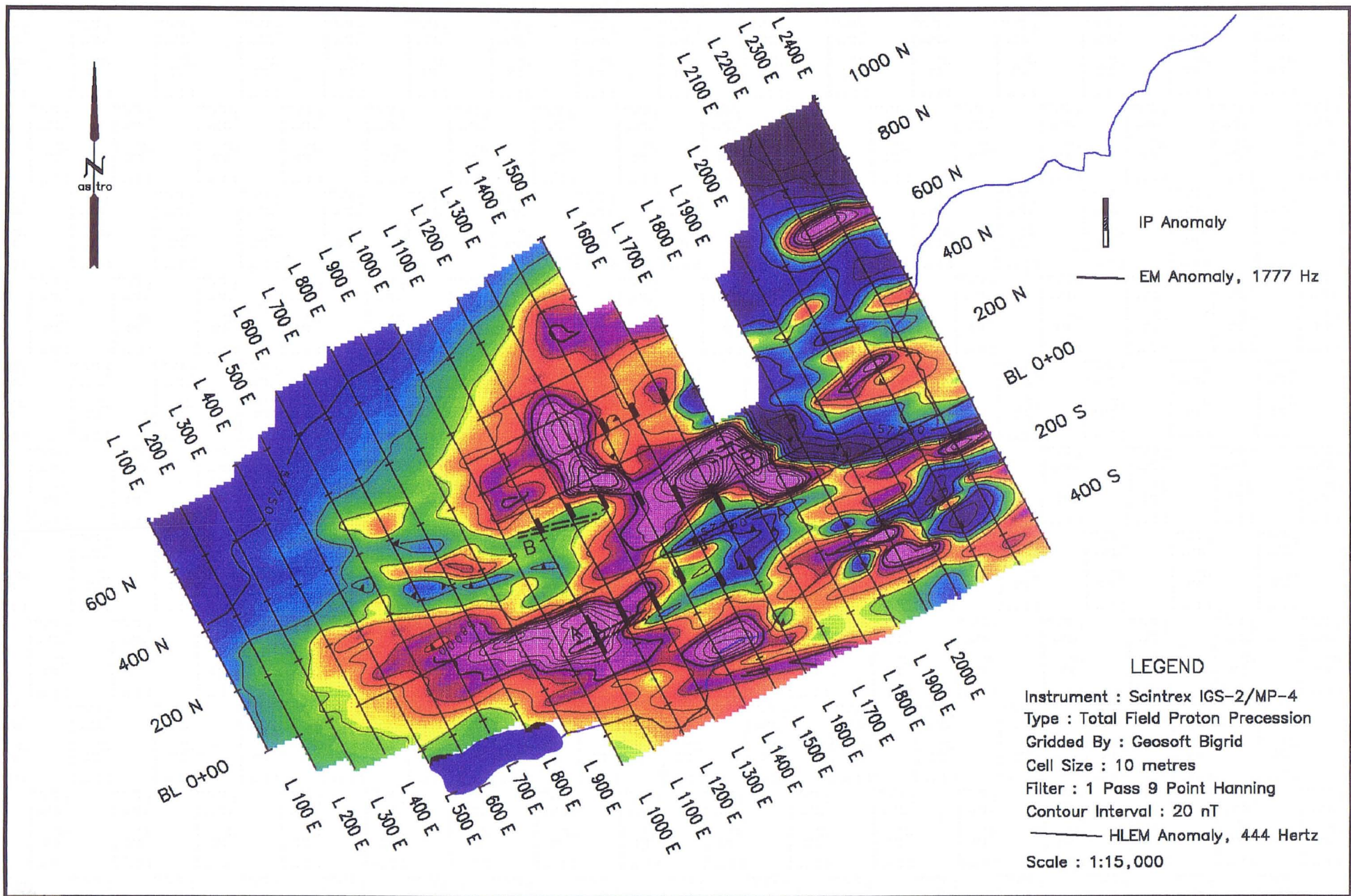


Figure 3 : Total Magnetic Field, Heidi Claims

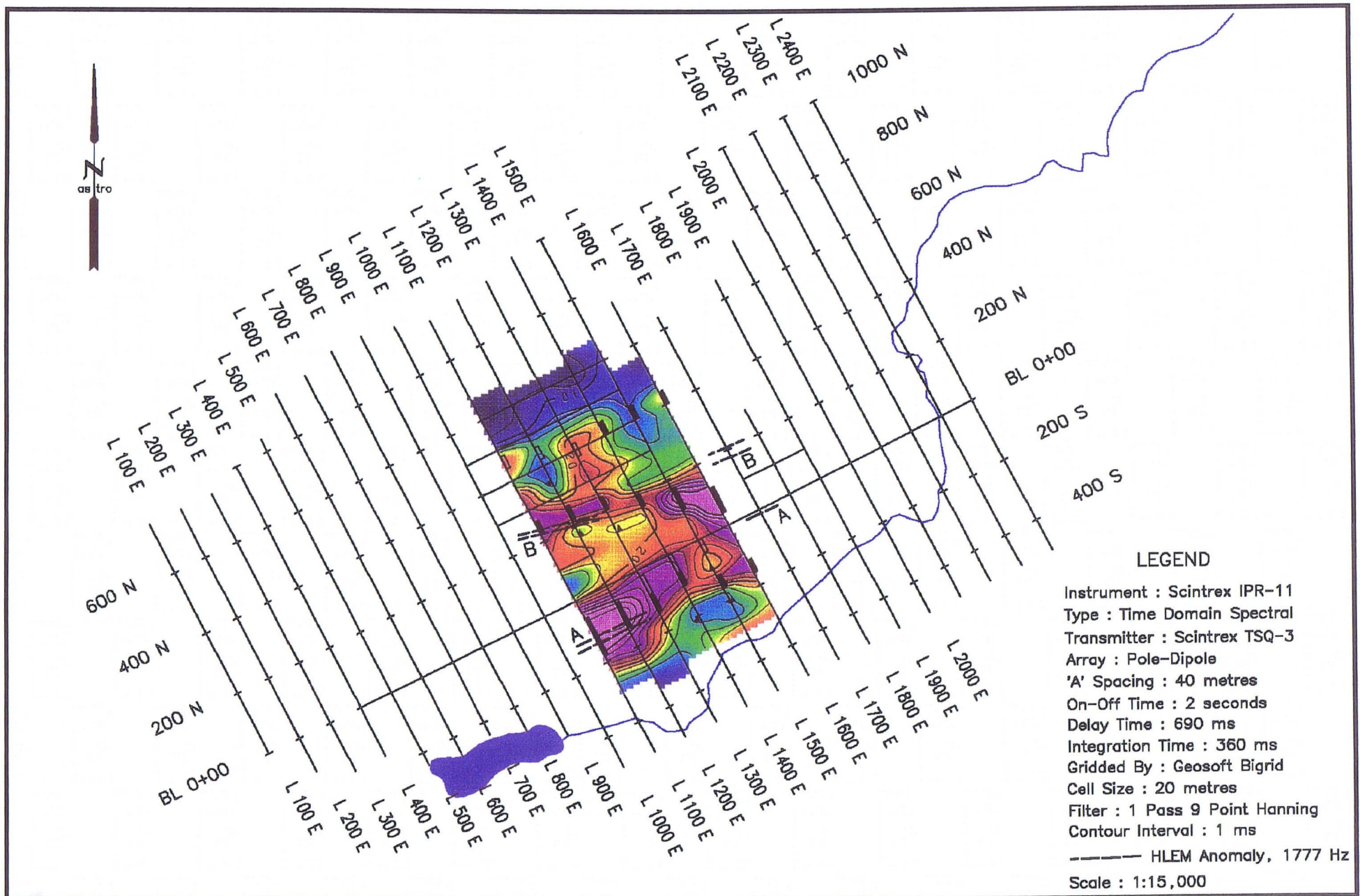


Figure 4 : N=1, M7 Chargeability, Heidi Claims

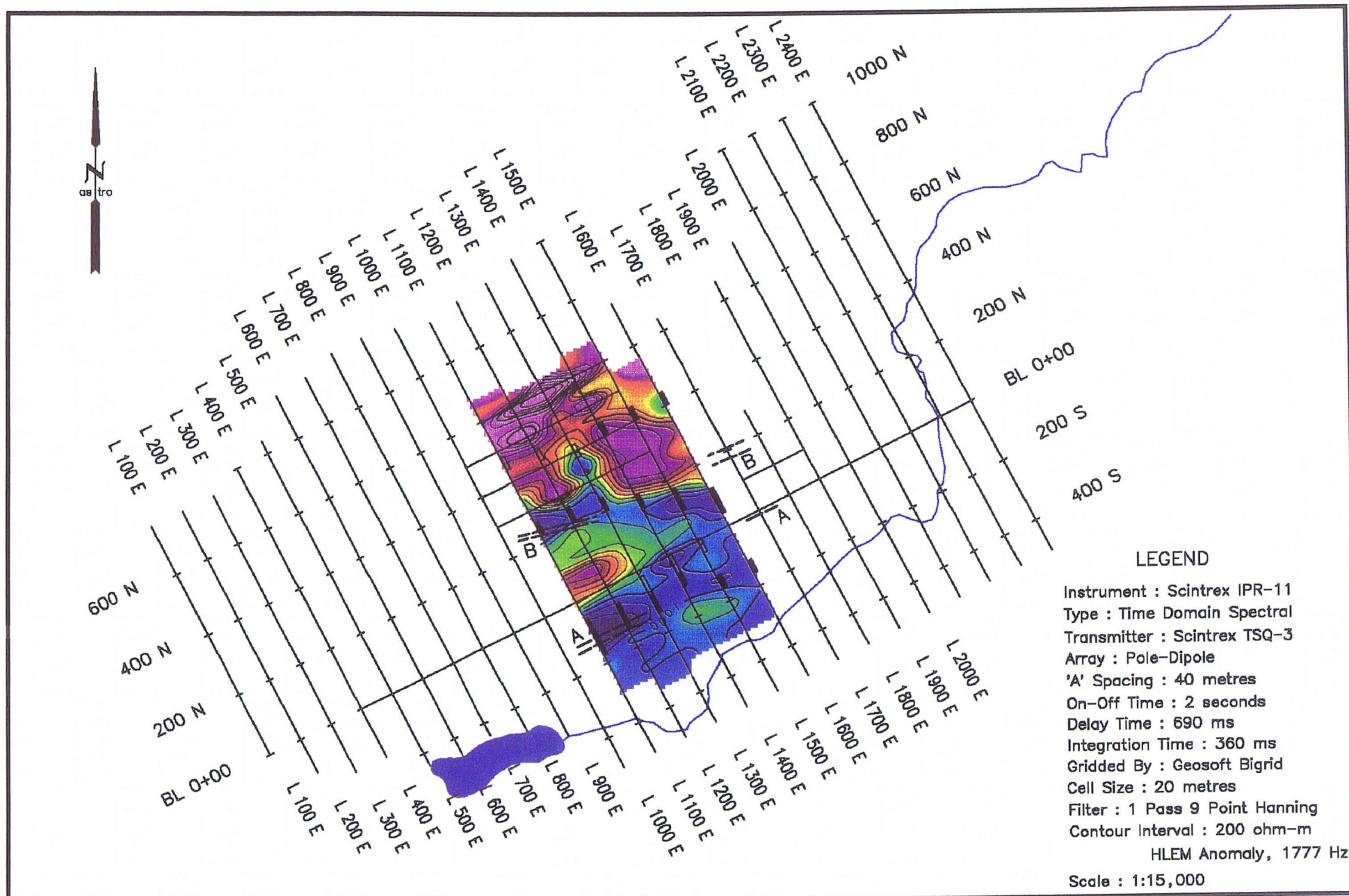


Figure 5 : N=1, IP Resistivity, Heidi Claims

East and 420 North on Line 1600 east. It is a poorly defined anomaly, possibly because of a deeper source, and is not associated with a resistivity low.

EM RESULTS

The results of the HLEM survey are profiled on maps 4 and 5 at a scale of 1:5000; the profile scale used for both frequencies is 1 cm = 20 %. The 1777 Hz results are also presented at a scale of 1:15,000 in Figure 6; the profile scale used on this diagrams is 1 cm = 40 %. There are two anomalous trends which are labelled 'A' and 'B' on the maps.

Anomaly 'A' strikes east northeast between 130 South on Line 1100 East and 140 South on Line 1200 East. The source of the anomaly is a 20 metre wide zone of poor conductivity at a shallow depth (Table 3). The dip appears to be close to vertical, although it is difficult to determine because of the low amplitude of the response.

The anomaly on these two lines correlates with IP anomaly 'A'. A similar EM anomaly, centered at 35 South on Line 1700 East, is interpreted to reflect the same zone even though it is offset from the IP trend.

LINE	ANOMALY CENTER	ANOMALY WIDTH (m)	IP (%)	Q (%)	DEPTH (m)	CONDUCTIVITY THICKNESS (mhos)	COMMENTS
1100 E	130 S	20	3	13	<12	1	
1200 E	140 S	20	3	8	<12	1	
1700 E	25 S	narrow	2	6	<12	<1	

Table 3: Anomaly 'A' Interpretation, 1777 Hz, 120 metre coil separation.

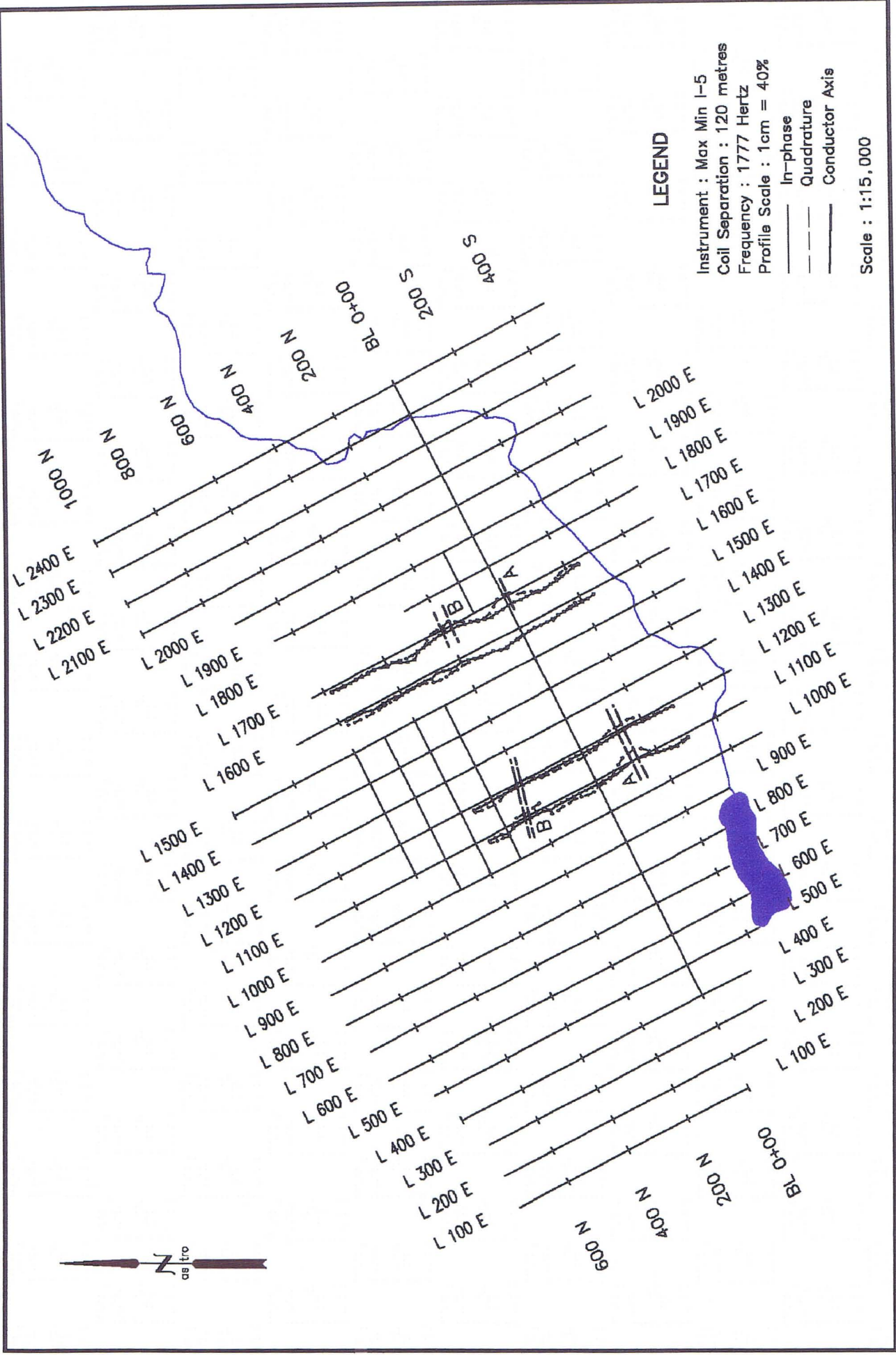
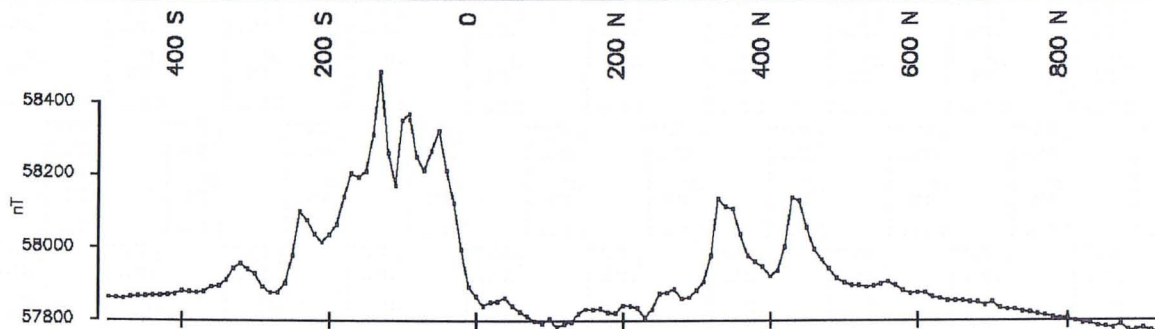


Figure 6 : HLEM Results, 1777 Hertz, 120 metre cable

MAGNETIC SURVEY

Instrument : Scintrex IGS-2/MP-4
 Type : Total Field Proton Precession
 Profile Scale : 1cm = 200nT



HLEM SURVEY

Instrument : Max Min I-5
 Coil Separation : 120 metres
 Frequency : 444 Hertz
 Profile Scale : 1cm = 20%



—— In-phase
 - - - Quadrature

HLEM SURVEY

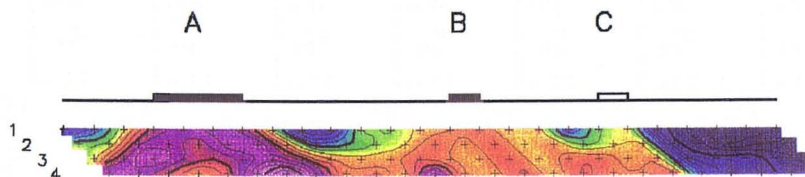
Instrument : Max Min I-5
 Coil Separation : 120 metres
 Frequency : 1777 Hertz
 Profile Scale : 1cm = 20%



—— In-phase
 - - - Quadrature

M7 CHARGEABILITY

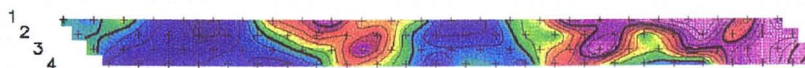
Instrument : Scintrex IPR-11
 Type : Time Domain Spectral
 Transmitter : Scintrex TSQ-3
 Array : Pole-Dipole
 'A' Spacing : 40 metres



Gridded By : Geosoft Bigrid
 Cell Size : 20 metres
 Filter : 2 Pass 9 Point Hanning
 Contour Interval : 2ms

IP RESISTIVITY

Instrument : Scintrex IPR-11
 Type : Time Domain Spectral
 Transmitter : Scintrex TSQ-3
 Array : Pole-Dipole
 'A' Spacing : 40 metres



Gridded By : Geosoft Bigrid
 Cell Size : 20 metres
 Filter : 2 Pass 9 Point Hanning
 Contour Interval : 200 ohm-m

Scale : 1:10,000

Figure 7 : Geophysics Compilation, Line 1100 East, Heidi Claims

Anomaly 'B' strikes parallel to anomaly 'A' between 225 North on Line 1100 East and 210 North on Line 1200 East, and at 195 North on Line 1700 East. The source of the anomaly is a 10 to 20 metres wide zone of poor conductivity at a shallow depth (Table 4). The dip of this zone is also difficult to determine because of the low amplitude of the anomaly.

LINE	ANOMALY CENTER	ANOMALY WIDTH (m)	IP (%)	Q (%)	DEPTH (m)	CONDUCTIVITY THICKNESS (mhos)	COMMENTS
1100 E	225 N	10	1	9	<12	<1	
1200 E	210 N	20	0	5	<12	<1	
1700 E	195 N	20	2	8	<12	<1	

Table 4: Anomaly 'B' Interpretation, 1777 Hz, 120 metre coil separation.

Figure 7 shows the correlation between the IP and EM anomalies on Line 1100 East. Anomalies 'A' and 'C' have a coincident high magnetic field on Line 1100 East but is not the case on all of the lines. The source of the IP anomalies may be locally magnetic, however, they crosscut the higher amplitude magnetic anomalies. A possible interpretation is that the IP/HLEM anomalies represent quartz/arsenopyrite veins and the magnetic anomalies reflect mineralization which has replaced the limestone and grit units, as seen in the showing. Although the magnetic zones do not show up as distinct IP anomalies they likely contribute to the high chargeability background seen in the IP survey.

Date January 28/04

D. Londry
D. Londry

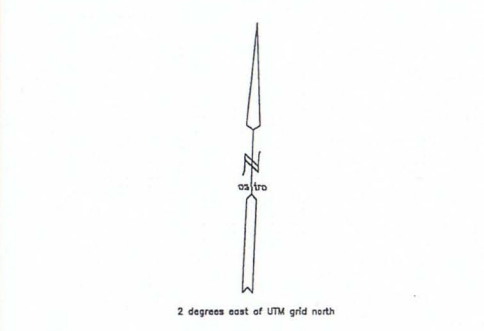
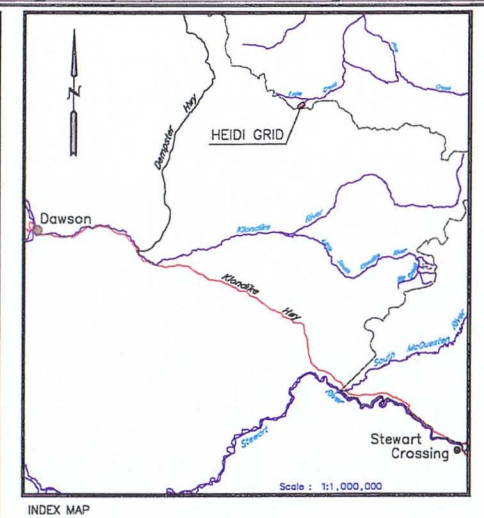
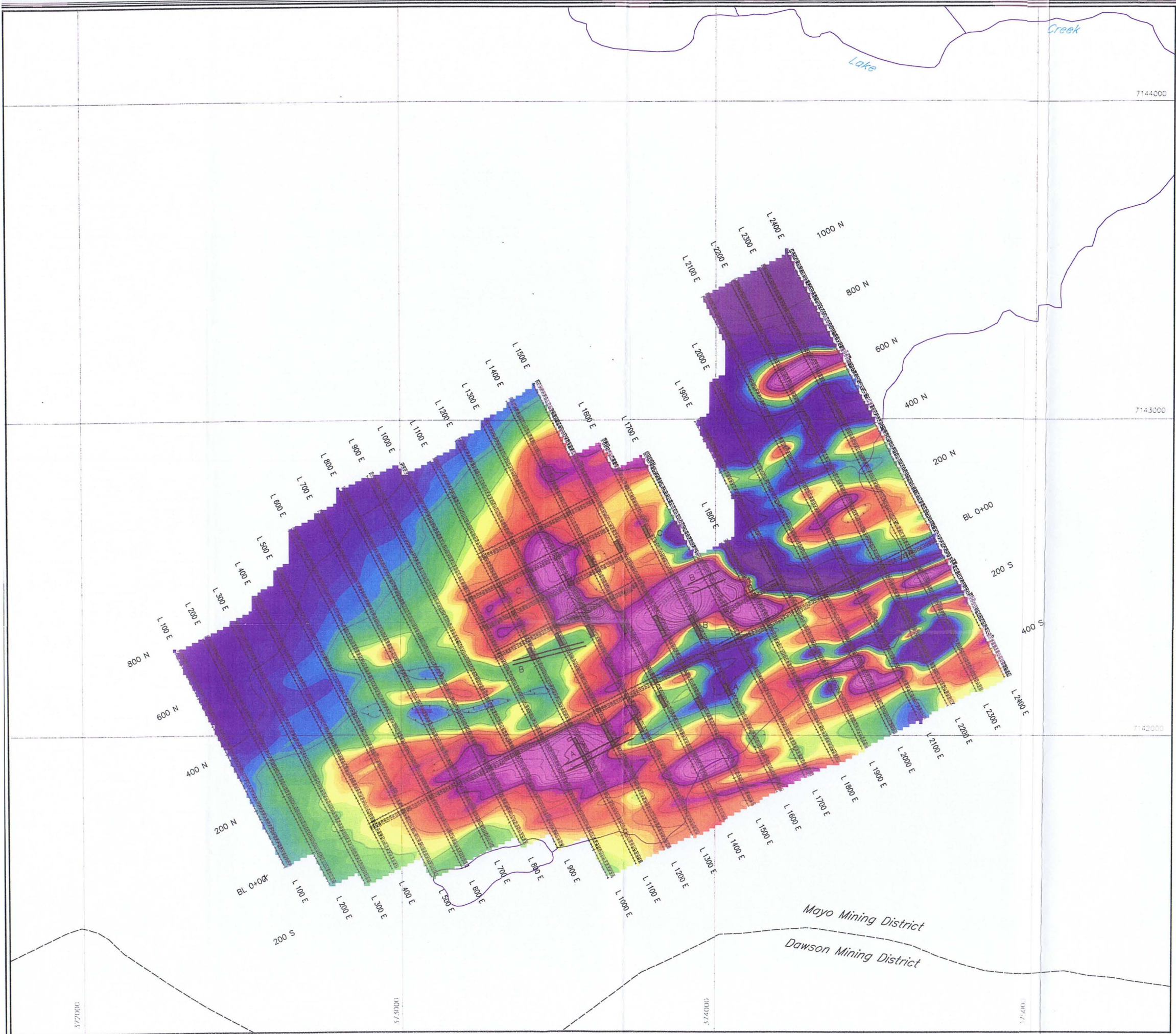
REFERENCES

Geological Survey of Canada

1966: Areomagnetic Map of Fish Creek, Yukon Territory; Geophysical Series Map 3305G, Sheet 116A/05, scale of 1 inch to 1 mile (1:63,360)

INAC

1998: Yukon MINFILE, #116A 037; Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.



LEGEND

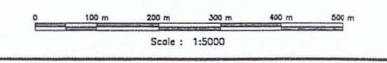
Instrument : Scintrex IGS-2/MP-4 , ENVI
 Type : Total Field Proton Precession
 Datum Level : 57000 nT
 Contour Interval : 50 nT
 Gridded By : Geosoft Bigrid
 Cell Size : 10 metres
 Filter : 1 Pass 9 Point Hanning

HLEM ANOMALY

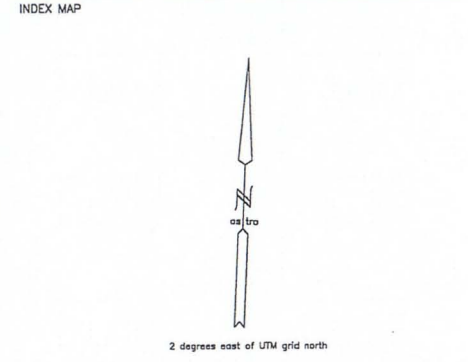
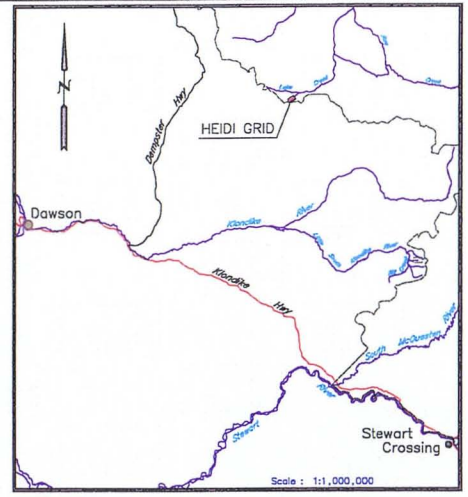
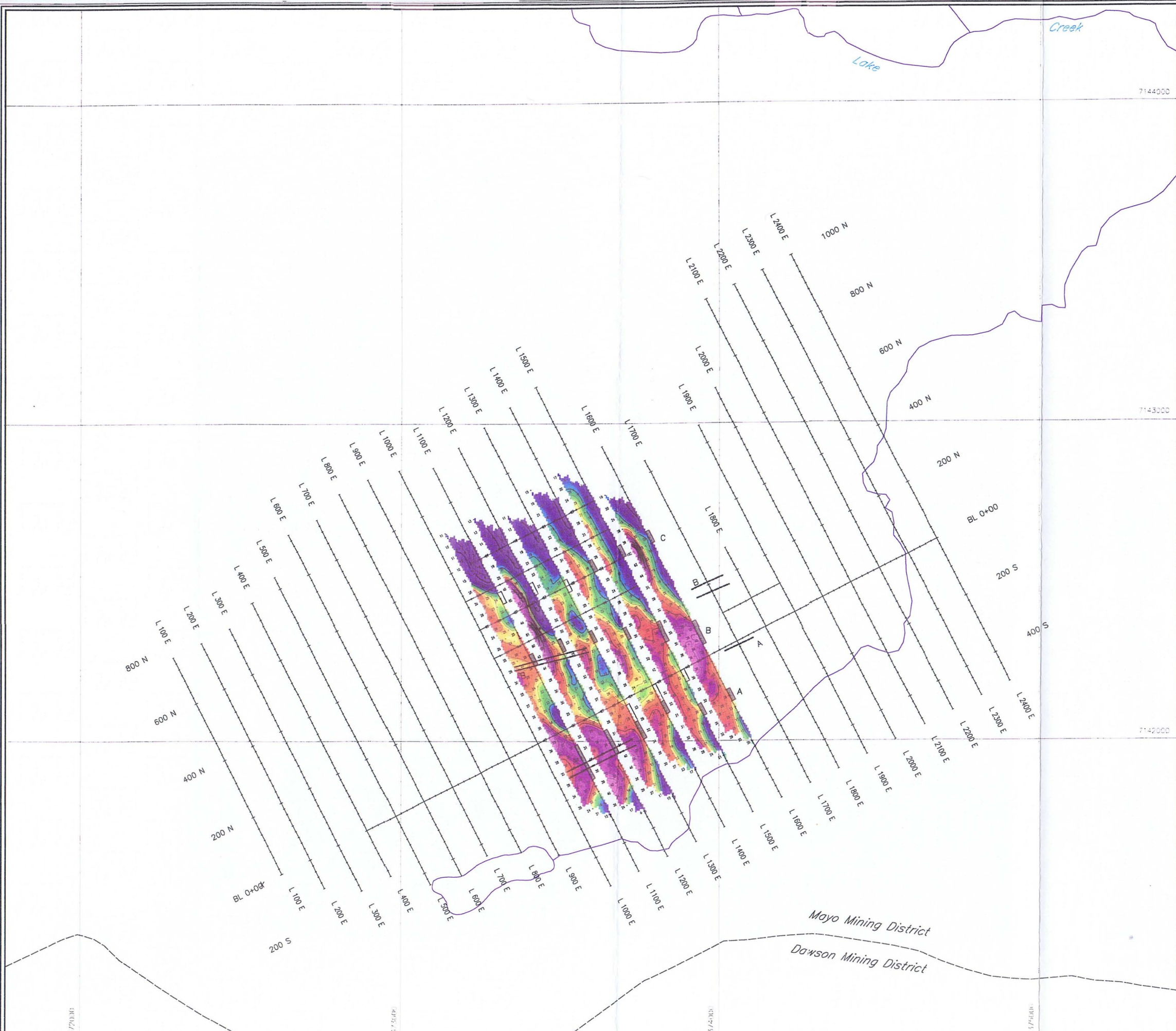


IP ANOMALIES

- Strong increase in chargeability, decrease in resistivity
- Strong increase in chargeability
- Poorly defined increase in chargeability



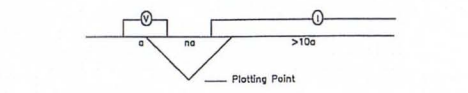
KLONDIKE EXPLORATION	
MAGNETIC SURVEY	
HEIDI CLAIMS	
OGILVIE MOUNTAINS	
YUKON TERRITORIES	
File : HEID.XYZ	Date : August, 2003
NIS : 116-A/S	Proj.# :
WORK BY : Timmins Geophysics Ltd.	



LEGEND

Receiver : Scintrex IPR-11
 Type : Time Domain Spectral
 Transmitter : Scintrex TSQ-3, 3 KW
 Array : Pole-Dipole
 'A' Spacing : 40 metres
 On-Off Time : 2 Seconds
 Delay Time : 690 ms
 Integration Time : 360 ms

Gridded by : Geosoft Biggrid
 Cell Size : 20 metres
 Contour Interval : 2 ms

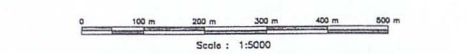


HLEM ANOMALY

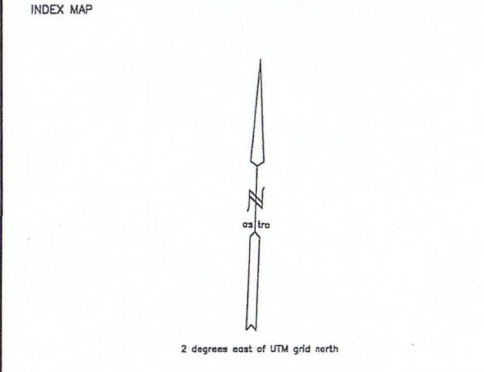
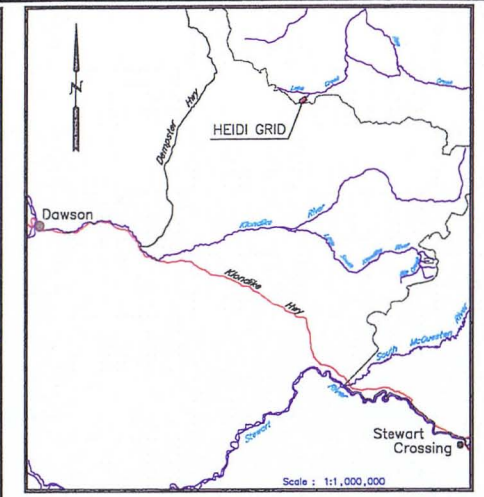
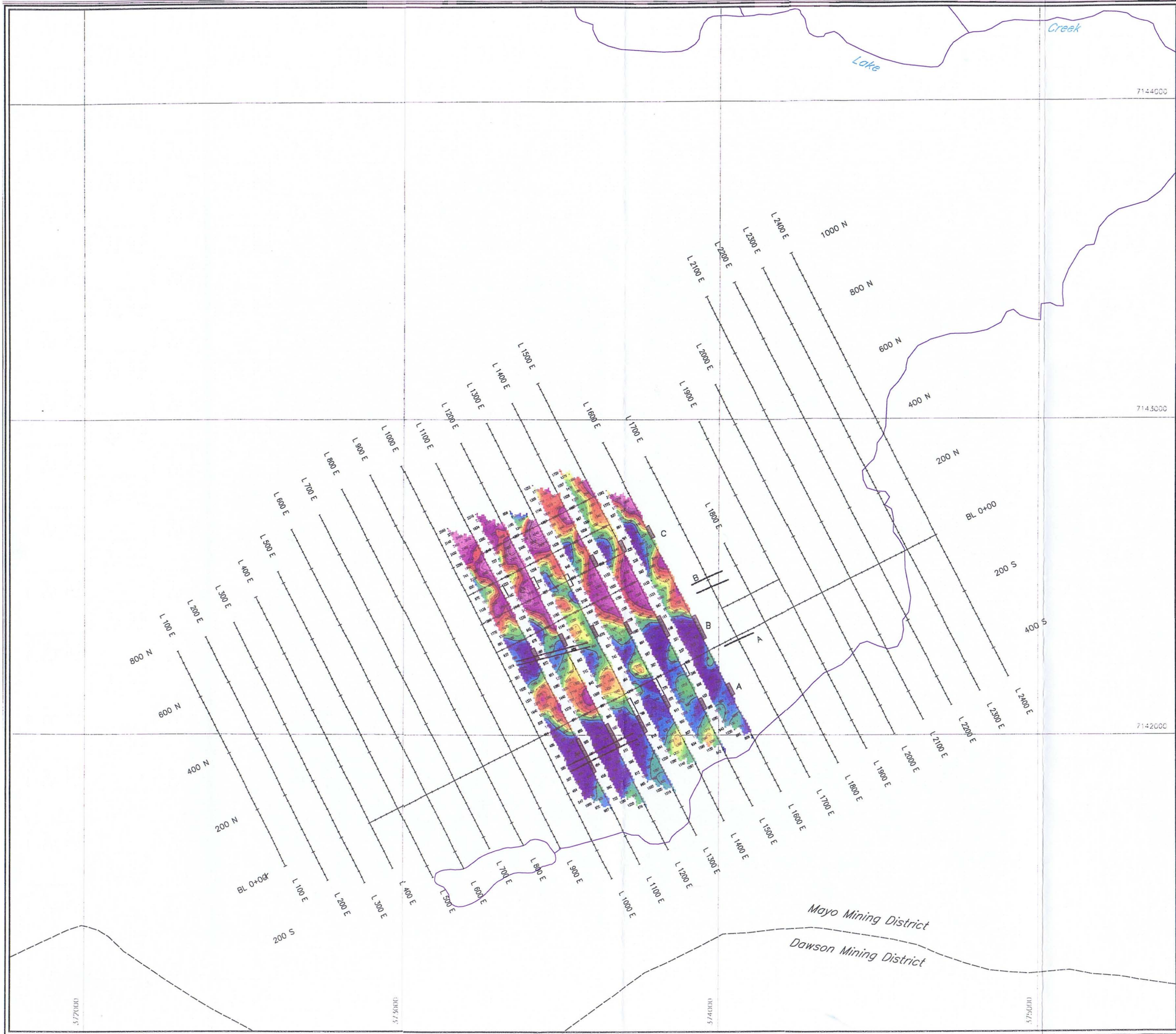
1777 Hertz

IP ANOMALIES

- Strong increase in chargeability, decrease in resistivity
- Strong increase in chargeability
- Poorly defined increase in chargeability



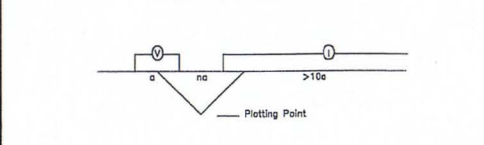
KLONDIKE EXPLORATION	
M7 PSEUDO-SECTIONS HEIDI CLAIMS OGILVIE MOUNTAINS YUKON TERRITORIES	
File : HIP.XYZ	Date : August, 2003
NTS : 116-A/S	Proj. # :
WORK BY : Timmins Geophysics Ltd.	



LEGEND

Receiver : Scintrex IPR-11
 Type : Time Domain Spectral
 Transmitter : Scintrex TSO-3, 3 KW
 Array : Pole-Dipole
 'A' Spacing : 40 metres
 On-Off Time : 2 Seconds

Gridded by : Geosoft Bigrid
 Cell Size : 20 metres
 Contour Interval : 100 ohm-m



HLEM ANOMALY

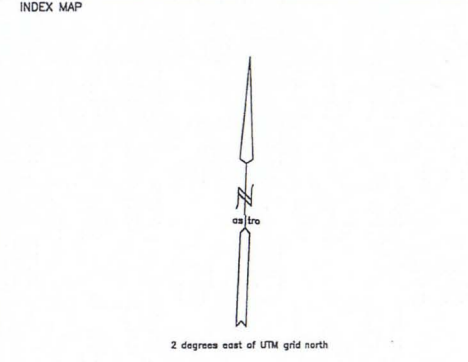
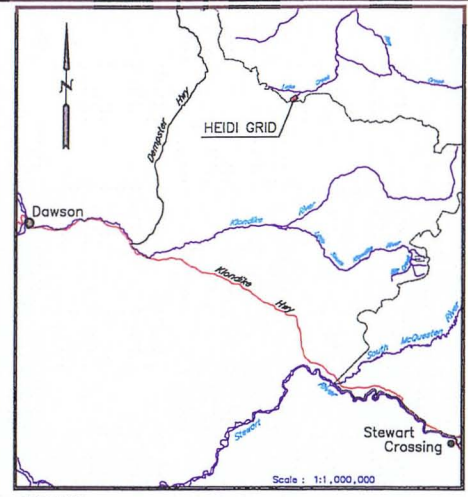
————— 1777 Hertz

IP ANOMALIES

- Strong increase in chargeability, decrease in resistivity
- Strong increase in chargeability
- Poorly defined increase in chargeability

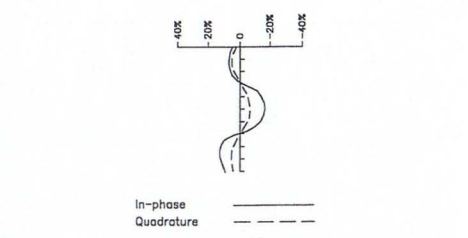
Scale : 1:5000

KLONDIKE EXPLORATION	
RESISTIVITY PSEUDO-SECTIONS	
HEIDI CLAIMS	
OGILVIE MOUNTAINS	
YUKON TERRITORIES	
File : HP.XYZ	Date : August, 2003
NTS : 116-A/5	Proj.# :
WORK BY : Timmins Geophysics Ltd.	

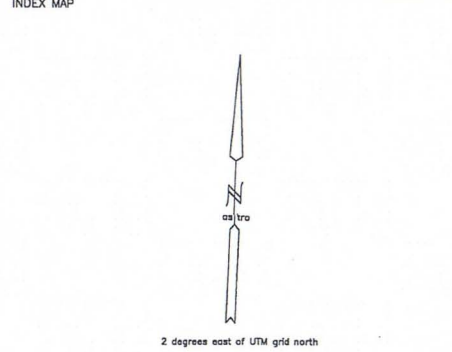
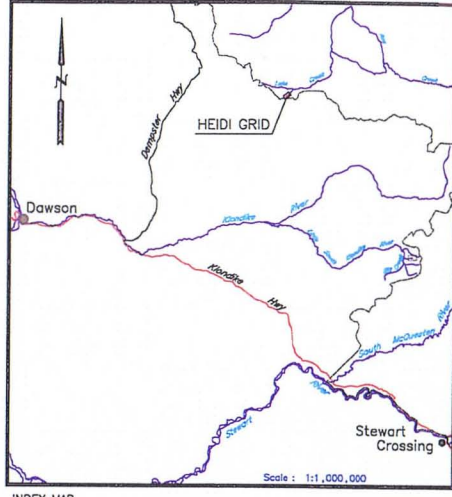


LEGEND

Instrument : Apex Parametrics MaxMin I-5
 Coil Separation : 120 metres
 Frequency : 444 Hertz
 Profile Scale : 1cm = 20%

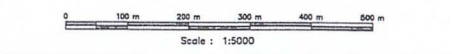
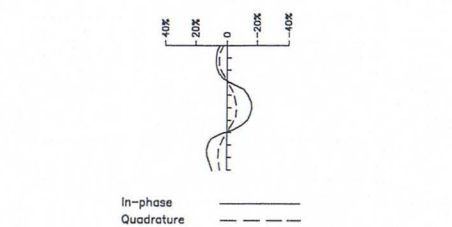


KLONDIKE EXPLORATION	
HLEM SURVEY (444 Hz)	
HEIDI CLAIMS	
OGILVIE MOUNTAINS	
YUKON TERRITORIES	
File : HHL.XYZ	Date : August, 2003
NTS : 118-A/S	Proj. # :
WORK BY : Timmins Geophysics Ltd.	



LEGEND

Instrument : Apex Parametrics MaxMin I-5
 Coil Separation : 120 metres
 Frequency : 1777 Hertz
 Profile Scale : 1cm = 20%



KLONDIKE EXPLORATION	
HLEM SURVEY (1777 Hz)	
HEIDI CLAIMS	
OGILVIE MOUNTAINS	
YUKON TERRITORIES	
File : HHL.XYZ	Date : August, 2003
NTS : 116-A/S	Proj.# :
WORK BY : Timmins Geophysics Ltd.	

095593

**EVALUATION REPORT
HEIDI PROPERTY
OGILVIE MOUNTAINS
MAYO MINING DISTRICT
YUKON, CANADA
FOR
LOGAN RESOURCES LTD.**

**Peter T. George, P. Geo.,
Consulting Geologist
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
December 8, 2005**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY	iii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1 General	1-1
1.2 Terms of Reference	1-1
1.3 Sources of Information	1-1
1.4 Site Visit	1-2
1.5 Units of Measurement and Currency	1-2
1.6 Reliance on Other Experts	1-2
2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	2-1
2.1 Property Description	2-1
2.2 Property Location	2-1
2.3 Property Obligations	2-1
3.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY	3-1
3.1 Access	3-1
3.2 Climate and Physiography	3-1
3.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure	3-1
4.0 PROJECT HISTORY	4-1
5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING	5-1
5.1 Regional Geological Setting	5-1
5.2 Property Geology	5-2
5.3 Mineralization on Property	5-3
5.4 Deposit Types	5-3
5.4.1 Exploration Targets	5-3
5.4.2 Deposit Models	5-3
6.0 EXPLORATION	6-1
6.1 Historical Exploration on the Project	6-1
6.2 1995 to 2005 Exploration Results	6-1
6.2.1 Geophysical Surveys	6-2
6.2.2 Geochemical Surveys	6-2
6.2.4 Other Surveys	6-2
6.2.5 Drilling	6-2
7.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING	7-1
8.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES	8-1
9.0 OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION	9-1
10.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS	10-1
11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	11-1
12.0 REFERENCES	12-1
13.0 CERTIFICATE	13-1

FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Location Map 2-3
Figure 2.2 Claim Maps 2-4
Figure 5.1 Regional Geology 5-4
Figure 5.2 Regional Aeromagnetic Data 5-5

TABLES

Table 2.1 Mining Claims Listing Following Figure 2-4
Table 5.1 Table of Formations 5-1

SUMMARY

Logan Resources Ltd., Suite 570, 789 Pender St. W, Vancouver, British Columbia holds a 100% interest in the Heidi Property. The Company acquired Heidi in April 2003 from Dawson City, Yukon prospector Shawn Ryan.

The Heidi Property is comprised of 54 mining claims covering approximately 1,000 hectares. Twenty claims were staked in 2003 and an additional 34 claims in 2005. The property is located in west-central Yukon Territory, Canada, approximately 95 km (59 miles) east-northeast of Dawson City. The property is approximately 30 km east of the Dempster Highway.

Homestake staked the property in 1995 to cover a new gold showing discovered while investigation a stream sediment geochemical gold-arsenic anomaly coincident with an aeromagnetic geophysical anomaly inferred to be caused by a blind Tombstone Intrusive Suite plug. Massive to disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite, and stibnite/jamesonite occurs as bedded replacement-type sulphide mineralization in limestone and calcareous grit units of Proterozoic age. Trenching by Homestake during the late summer of 1995 returned values up to 2.93 grams per tonne gold. During the summer of 1996 Homestake completed prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling and trench resampling. A 2,000 to 3,000-metre diamond drill program was recommended to test the extent of the mineralization. Homestake carried out no further work and the property lapsed.

The mineralization at Heidi is probably related to a middle Cretaceous age, Tombstone-type intrusive (plutonic suite dominated by felsic to syenitic compositions) that has not been exposed by erosion. The target area is proximal epithermal gold mineralization in the alteration zone at the upper contact of the intrusive.

In 2003 Shawn Ryan, acquired the property and completed additional soil geochemical work and ran several lines of induced polarization geophysics across an area of coincident gold and arsenic soil geochemical anomalies. An induced polarization anomaly coincides with the geochemical target.

Logan Resources completed a due diligence site examination during the period July 28 to August 30, 2004 which confirmed the trench gold values reported by Homestake as well as returning grab samples running up to 19.9 grams gold per tonne.

No work was completed during the summer of 2005 other than the author's site visit in August and a review of the induced polarization data by a geophysical consultant (Label 2005). Label concluded that the minimum size of the induced polarization target is 600m wide by 600 m along strike (the strike length covered by the IP lines) and is open in all directions. Label also concluded that the anomaly is consistent with a buried dipping bed and that the large size of the anomaly gives considerable scope for extending the mineralization beyond the limits of the known IP anomaly. He further concluded that the target is large enough that drilling could be carried out at any place that is logistically convenient, however, the shallowest depths to the target are in the vicinity of stations 60S to 200S on Lines 1100 and 1200E and near station 80N on Line 1300E.

Systematic exploration completed intermittently over a 10 year period, initially, based on stream sediment geochemistry, lead to the discovery of a significant new gold showing, has resulted in the Heidi project being successfully brought to the drilling stage.

The regional geological setting is permissive for epithermal gold mineralization in association with Tombstone Intrusives. The mineralization that has been discovered on the Heidi property is typical of the type associated with the Tombstone Intrusives. Regional aeromagnetic data indicates an aeromagnetic anomaly on the Heidi property that is consistent with aeromagnetic anomalies over other Tombstone Intrusives in the immediate area.

The results of the geochemical and geophysical surveys coupled with the presence of the newly discovered zone of gold mineralization (Homestake 1995-96) that lies approximately 400 metres up dip from the combined geochemical-geophysical anomaly leads the author to conclude that there is a high-priority drill target on the Heidi property that warrants drilling immediately after spring break-up in 2006.

The author concludes that an initial phase comprised of additional induced polarization data collection and a 1,600 metre, 8-hole drill program will provide a reasonable evaluation of the current target area. If the initial phase of drilling is successful a second phase of in-fill and wider-spaced drilling (7,600 metres total) will be warranted to provide an initial resource estimate for the property.

This is a property of merit and additional work is warranted. The Phase 1 (2006) budget estimate is approximately \$450,000 and the Phase 2 (probably 2007) budget estimate is approximately \$1,600,000.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

Logan Resources Ltd. (the Company”), Suite 570, 789 Pender St. W, Vancouver, British Columbia holds a 100% interest in the Heidi Property (“Heidi”). The Company acquired Heidi in April 2003 from Dawson City, Yukon prospector Shawn Ryan.

1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The author, Peter T. George, P. Geo., has been retained by the Company to prepare an evaluation report (“the Report”) on the Heidi including recommendations for an ongoing exploration program for the project.

The Report has been prepared to meet the standards of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and NI 43-101 Form 43-101F1.

It is the author’s understanding that the Report will be used by the Company in support of financings required to fund the proposed exploration program and may be provided to regulatory bodies and financial advisors and quoted in press releases relating to the aforementioned. Pursuant to the NI 43-101 regulations it is the responsibility of the Company’s qualified persons to ensure that statements made by the Company do not misquote or quote out of context statements contained in the Report.

The author is an independent consulting geologist who provides a wide range of geological consulting services to the international mining industry, including geological, evaluation and valuation reports on mineral properties. The author has over 40 years of experience in the international mining industry.

The Company has accepted that the qualifications, expertise, experience, competence and professional reputation of the author are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Report and that the author is a member of a professional body appropriate and relevant for the preparation of the Report.

Neither the author (nor family members or associates) have a business relationship, or expect to have one, with the Company which is likely to materially influence the impartiality or create the perception that the credibility of the Report could be compromised or biased in any way. The views expressed herein are genuinely held and deemed independent the Company. Moreover, neither the author (nor family members or associates) have any financial interest in the outcome of any transaction involving the property considered in the Report, other than the payment of normal professional fees for the work undertaken in the preparation of the Report (which are based on hourly charge-out rates and reimbursement of expenses). The payment of such fees is not dependent upon the content or conclusions of either this Report or any consequences of any proposed transaction.

The Company has reviewed draft copies of the Report for factual errors. Any changes made as a result of these reviews did not involve any alterations to the conclusions made. Hence, the author’s statements and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statement and opinions are not false and misleading at the date of this Report.

The author’s opinion is provided solely for the purposes outlined above in this section of the Report. Neither the whole nor any part of the Report, nor any references thereto, may be included in or with, or attached to, any document, circular, resolution, letter or statement to be published or distributed externally to the Company or its associates for purposes other than those outlined in Section 1.2, without the prior written consent of the author as to the form and context in which it is so published or distributed. Such consent will not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, however, the decision whether or not to charge a fee for such consent will be at the author’s sole discretion.

1.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In preparation of the Report, the author reviewed geological, geophysical and geochemical maps and reports, miscellaneous technical papers, Company letters, memoranda and summaries, and other public and private information as listed in the “Sources of Information” section of the Report. The author assumed that all of the information reviewed and listed in the “Sources of Information” is accurate and complete in all material aspects. While the author carefully reviewed all of this information, the author has not conducted an independent investigation to verify the accuracy and completeness reliance has accepted the qualifications of the qualified persons that prepared or compiled the original data. The author has reviewed the land ownership in a preliminary fashion, and has not independently verified the legal status or ownership of the Heidi property or the underlying agreements and is relying on the Company for the validity of this information.

The Company has warranted that a full disclosure of all relevant information in its possession or control has been made to the author. The Company has agreed that neither it nor its associates will make any claim against the author to recover any loss or damage suffered as a result of the author's reliance upon the Company. The Company has also indemnified the author against any claim arising out of the assignment to prepare the Report, except where the claim arises as a result of any proved wilful misconduct or negligence on the part of the author. This indemnity is also applied to any consequential extension of work through queries, questions, public hearings or additional work required arising out of the engagement of the author.

1.4 SITE VISIT

The author visited the site August 10, 2005 and in addition carried out data reviews in the offices of the Company during the periods June 20 to 23 and August 3 to 4, 2005.

1.5 UNITS OF MEASURE AND CURRENCY

All units of measurement used in the Report are metric unless otherwise stated. The Canadian dollar is used throughout the Report unless otherwise stated. At the time of the writing of this report the exchange rate for conversion of US dollars to Canadian dollars was US \$0.84 to CDN \$1.00 respectively.

1.6 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

To the best of the author's knowledge, all of the technical data reviewed in the preparation of the Report has been prepared by, or undertaken by persons supervised by a qualified person.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Figure 2-1 shows the location of the property in the Yukon. Figure 2-2 (Yukon Claim Map 116A05) shows detailed claim locations and the local topography. Table 2-1 (following Figure 2-2) lists the current claim holdings according to the Yukon Mining Recorders on-line service as of September 28, 2005. Note that topographic elevation contours on the claim maps are in feet with a contour interval of 100 feet (this note is appended for clarity as the 1:50,000 topographic maps for the Yukon are metric but some older maps still have the contours shown in feet).

UTM co-ordinates for claim boundaries were established using Global Positioning Systems equipment. The centre of the property is located at UTM grid co-ordinates Zone 8, 323 250E, 7 142 500N, Datum NAD83.

There is no infrastructure on the property other than the remains of an old tent frame.

There are no environmental liabilities on the property.

No mineral resources have been established on the property.

2.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Heidi Property is comprised of 54 mining claims covering approximately 1,000 hectares. Twenty claims were staked in 2003 and an additional 34 claims in 2005 by Dawson City prospector Shawn Ryan. An option agreement between the Company and Shawn Ryan was signed in April 2003. The claims are still registered in the name of Shawn Ryan.

2.2 PROPERTY LOCATION

The property is located in west-central Yukon Territory, Canada, approximately 95 km (59 miles) east-northeast of Dawson City. The property is approximately 30 km east of the Dempster Highway.

Dawson City is a mining community dating back to the start of placer mining in the 1880's. There is excellent air and highway access to Dawson City and adequate accommodation and services including helicopter and fixed-wing charter companies.

2.3 PROPERTY, OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Annual assessment work requirements to maintain the mining claims in good standing with the Yukon government are \$100 per claim per year.

The property is held by the Company pursuant to an agreement dated April 8, 2003 between the Company and Shawn Ryan of Dawson City, Yukon. The Company has the right to earn a 100% interest subject to a 2% NSR Royalty. In order to exercise the option, the Company must pay a total of \$180,000 cash consideration, issue a total of 1,000,000 shares and incur exploration expenditures aggregating \$600,000 as follows:

Cash considerations to be made:

- [i] \$15,000 paid upon acceptance of the Option Agreement by the TSX Venture Exchange;
- [ii] a further \$10,000 paid on or before July 15, 2003;
- [iii] a further \$15,000 paid on or before January 15, 2004;
- [iv] a further \$15,000 paid on or before July 15, 2004;
- [v] a further \$17,500 paid on or before January 15, 2005;
- [vi] a further \$17,500 paid on or before July 15, 2005;
- [vii] a further \$20,000 to be paid on or before January 15, 2006;
- [viii] a further \$20,000 to be paid on or before July 15, 2006;
- [ix] a further \$25,000 to be paid on or before January 15, 2007; and
- [x] a further \$25,000 to be paid on or before July 15, 2007.
- [viii] 100,000 shares to be issued on or before July 15, 2006;
- [ix] 150,000 shares to be issued on or before January 15, 2007; and
- [x] 150,000 shares to be issued on or before July 15, 2007.

Share considerations to be made:

- [i] 100,000 shares issued upon acceptance of the Option Agreement by the TSX Venture Exchange (issued);
- [ii] 100,000 shares issued on or before July 15, 2003;

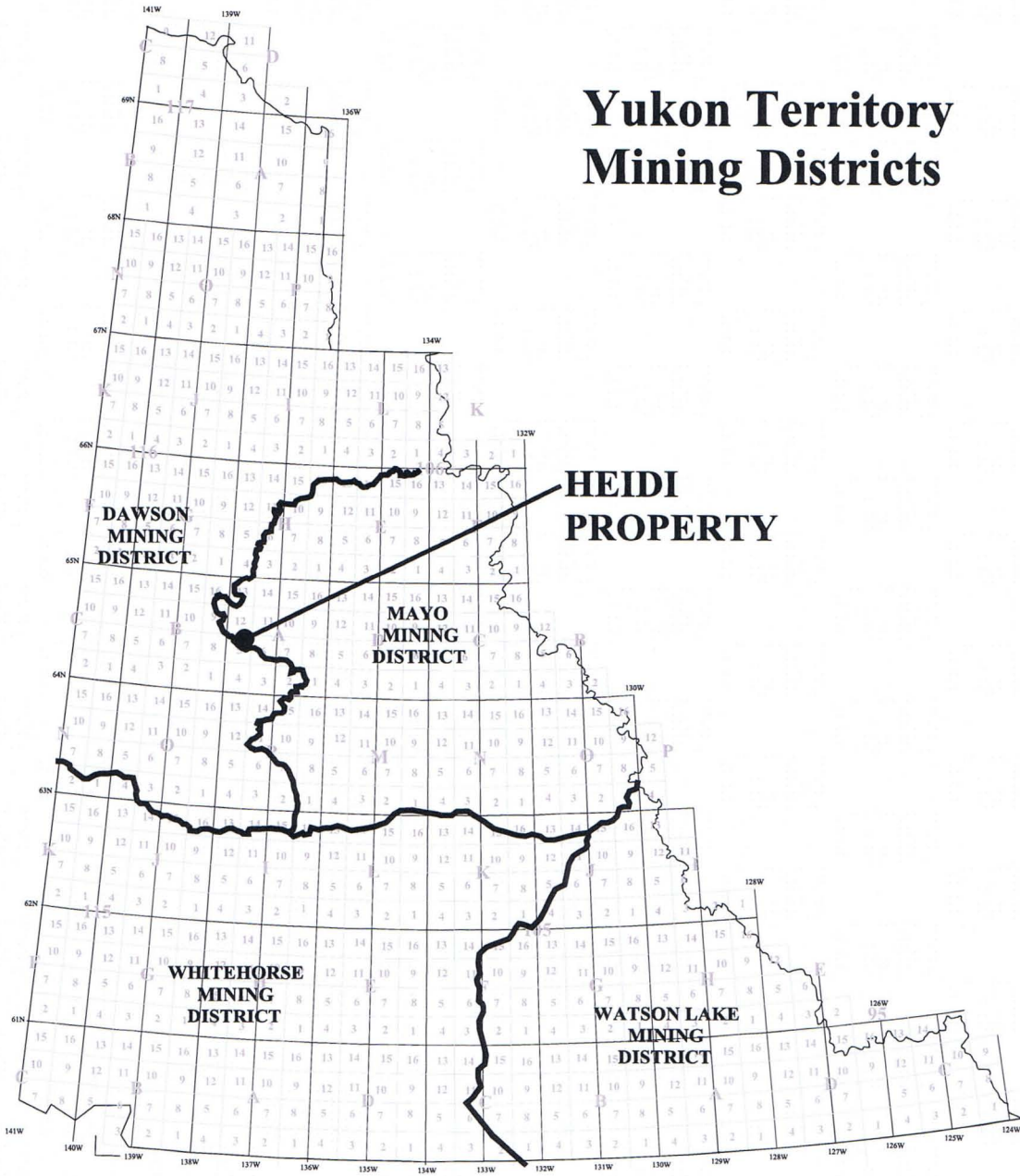
- [iii] 50,000 shares issued on or before January 15, 2004;
- [iv] 50,000 shares issued on or before July 15, 2004;
- [v] 100,000 shares issued on or before January 15, 2005;
- [vi] 100,000 shares to be issued on or before July 15, 2005;
- [vii] 100,000 shares to be issued on or before January 15, 2006;
- [viii] 100,000 shares to be issued on or before July 15, 2006;
- [ix] 150,000 shares to be issued on or before January 15, 2007; and
- [x] 150,000 shares to be issued on or before July 15, 2007.

Exploration expenditures to be incurred:

- [i] \$75,000 by April 8, 2004 (date extended by the Optionor);
- [ii] \$175,000 in aggregate by April 8, 2005 (date extended by the Optionor);
- [iii] \$300,000 in aggregate by April 8, 2006;
- [iv] \$450,000 in aggregate by April 8, 2007; and
- [v] \$600,000 in aggregate by April 8, 2008.

The Company will have the right to purchase 50% of the NSR royalty retained by the Optionor for a purchase price of \$2,000,000 and the right of first refusal on the remaining 50%.

Yukon Territory Mining Districts



**HEIDI
PROPERTY**

**DAWSON
MINING
DISTRICT**

**MAYO
MINING
DISTRICT**

**WHITEHORSE
MINING
DISTRICT**

**WATSON LAKE
MINING
DISTRICT**

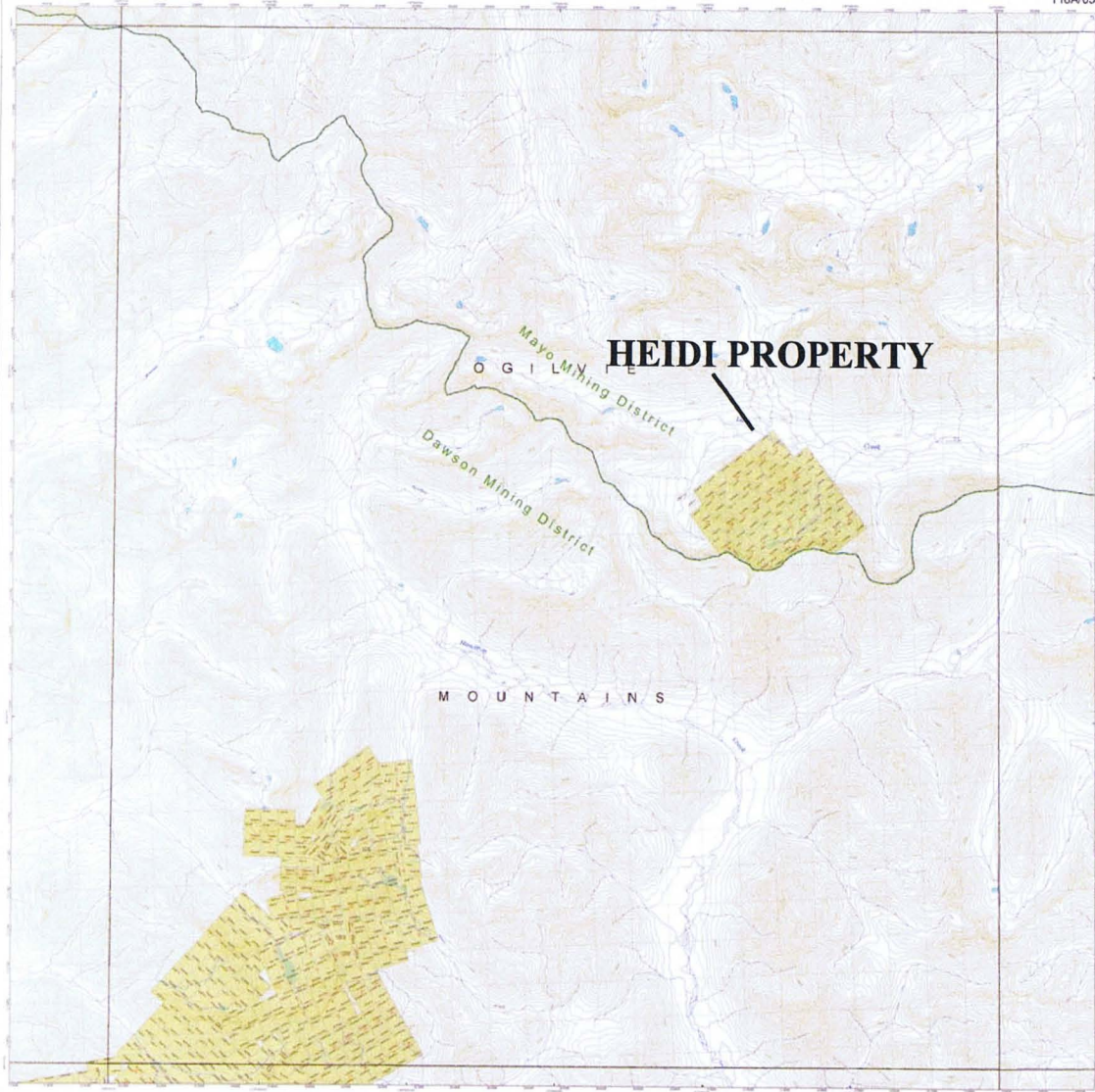
SCALE



FIGURE 2-1 PROPERTY, LOCATION MAP

116A/05

116A/05



116A/05
MINING CLAIMS

Legend

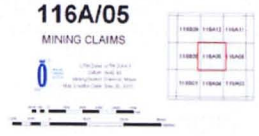
Other Information

Map Datum

Scale

NTS 116A/05

Yukon



Other Information	Map Datum	Scale
NTS 116A/05	Map Datum NAD 83, UTM Zone 8, NTS 116A/05	0 5 10 km

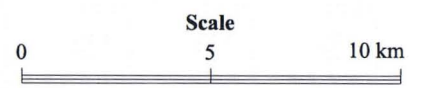


Logan Resources Ltd.

HEIDI PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP 116A05

Figure 2 - 2



Map Datum NAD 83, UTM Zone 8, NTS 116A05

**Peter T. George, P.Geo., Consulting Geologist
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada**

TABLE 2 - 1
MINING CLAIMS AS OF SEPTEMBER 27, 2005 FROM YUKON MINING RECORDERS WEBSITE

District	Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Claim Owner	Recording Date	ExpiryDate Date	Status	NTS Map Number
Mayo	YC10778	Heidi	1	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10779	Heidi	2	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10780	Heidi	3	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10781	Heidi	4	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10782	Heidi	5	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10783	Heidi	6	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10784	Heidi	7	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10785	Heidi	8	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10786	Heidi	9	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10787	Heidi	10	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10788	Heidi	11	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10789	Heidi	12	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10790	Heidi	13	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10791	Heidi	14	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10792	Heidi	15	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10793	Heidi	16	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10794	Heidi	17	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10795	Heidi	18	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10796	Heidi	19	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10797	Heidi	20	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	03/01/2003	03/01/2007	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10928	Heidi	21	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10929	Heidi	22	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10930	Heidi	23	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10931	Heidi	24	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10932	Heidi	25	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10933	Heidi	26	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10934	Heidi	27	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10935	Heidi	28	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10936	Heidi	29	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10937	Heidi	30	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10938	Heidi	31	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10939	Heidi	32	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10940	Heidi	33	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10941	Heidi	34	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10942	Heidi	35	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC10943	Heidi	36	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	12/08/2003	12/08/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39455	Heidi	37	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39456	Heidi	38	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39457	Heidi	39	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39458	Heidi	40	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39459	Heidi	41	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39460	Heidi	42	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39461	Heidi	43	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39462	Heidi	44	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39463	Heidi	45	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39464	Heidi	46	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39465	Heidi	47	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39466	Heidi	48	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39467	Heidi	49	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39468	Heidi	50	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39469	Heidi	51	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39470	Heidi	52	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39471	Heidi	53	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05
Mayo	YC39472	Heidi	54	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	01/04/2005	01/04/2006	Active	116A05

3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPY

3.1 ACCESSIBILITY

Access to the property for exploration purposes is by helicopter. In the event that heavy equipment and large quantities of materials are required at the site a tractor road would have to be established from the Dempster Highway or alternatively be slung in by helicopter.

3.2 CLIMATE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The following is taken from the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca/soer-ree/). This extremely rugged, heterogeneous mountainous ecoregion spans the Yukon-Northwest Territories border from Alaska to the Mackenzie Valley. It includes the Ogilvie and Wernecke mountains in its westernmost section, the Backbone Ranges in its interior, and the Canyon Ranges to the east. The eastern ranges of the Mackenzie Mountains that lie in the rain shadow of the higher Selwyn Mountains to the west are also included. The ecoregion shows evidence of localized alpine and valley glaciation. The mean annual temperature for the area is approximately -5°C with a summer mean of 9°C and a winter mean of -19.5°C . Mean annual precipitation is highly variable with the highest amounts, greater than 600 mm, occurring in the southwest portion of the ecoregion. Moving west towards Alaska and the southern Ogilvies, precipitation drops to approximately 400 mm. Higher precipitation occurs at higher elevations. The region is characterized by alpine tundra at upper elevations and subalpine open woodland vegetation at lower elevations. Alpine vegetation consists of lichens, mountain avens, intermediate to dwarf ericaceous shrubs, sedge, and cottongrass in wetter sites. Barren talus slopes are common. Subalpine vegetation consists of discontinuous open stands of stunted white spruce and occasional alpine fir in a matrix of willow, dwarf birch, and Labrador tea. The Ogilvie Mountains, composed of Palaeozoic and Proterozoic sedimentary strata intruded by granitic stocks, reach 2134 m asl in elevation. The Wernecke Mountains are formed of phyllite and nearly horizontal carbonate rocks carved by glaciation. They are divided into several ranges by broad northwesterly-trending valleys. Permafrost is continuous and of low ice content in most of the Yukon portion of the ecoregion. Permafrost is extensive but discontinuous with variable ice content in the Northwest Territories portion of the ecoregion. Alluvium, fluvioglacial deposits, and morainal veneers and blankets are dominant in the region. Rock outcrops are common at higher elevation. Turbic Cryosols with some Dystric Brunisols and Regosols occur on steeply sloping colluvium. Characteristic wildlife includes caribou, grizzly and black bear, Dall's sheep, moose, beaver, fox, wolf, hare, raven, rock and willow ptarmigan, golden eagle, gyrfalcon, and waterfowl. These ranges support various forms of hunting and trapping, and contain considerable mineral potential, but for the most part the ecoregion is an isolated wilderness with little permanent human occupation.

The area of interest lies in mountainous terrain with local relief of 580 m. The discovery showing is located near the top of the ridge, however, the primary exploration target is located at the base of the ridge at an elevation of approximately 1,350 metres above sea level. There are two major valleys out of the area. One arcs to the west out to the Dempster Highway and the other runs west-southwest and comes out on the Dawson Highway just east of the junction with the Dempster Highway.

Mineral exploration in this part of the Yukon is generally carried out during the period May to October, however, mining operations in the Yukon operate year-round, including major open pit operations.

3.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Dawson City, which is the jumping-off point for the Heidi property, is an established community with an airport, helicopter charter services, water transportation services and most supplies required to conduct an exploration program. In the event of a discovery in the area, a major valley off the Dempster Highways could provide winter road access (65 km) for mobilization of major supply caches and equipment to the property from Dawson City. The Yukon power grid extends to Dawson City, and approximately 105 km of new line would be required to join Heidi to the grid. Small projects could rely on on-site power generation.

All personnel, mining equipment and supplies will have to be acquired from Whitehorse, Yukon and points south.

4.0 PROJECT HISTORY

Prior to 1995, when Homestake Canada Limited (“Homestake”) staked claims in Heidi property area, there is not record of any mineral exploration being carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Heidi property. The Geological Survey of Canada completed regional stream sediment and geological surveys in the area in the 1970’s and 80’s.

Homestake staked the property in 1995 to cover a new gold showing discovered while investigation a stream sediment geochemical gold-arsenic anomaly coincident with an aeromagnetic geophysical anomaly inferred to be caused by a blind Tombstone Intrusive Suite plug. Massive to disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite, and stibnite/jamesonite occurs as bedded replacement-type sulphide mineralization in limestone and calcareous grit units of Proterozoic age.

Trenching by Homestake during the late summer of 1995 returned values up to 2.93 grams per tonne gold.

During the summer of 1996 Homestake completed prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling and trench resampling. A 2,000 to 3,000-metre diamond drill program was recommended to test the extent of the mineralization. Homestake carried out no further work and the property lapsed.

In 2003 Shawn Ryan, a Dawson City-based prospector, acquired the property and completed additional soil geochemical work and ran several lines of induced polarization geophysics across an area of coincident gold and arsenic soil geochemical anomalies. An induced polarization anomaly coincides with the geochemical target.

The Company acquired the property in April 2003 and completed only a due diligence site examination during the period July 28 to August 30, 2004 which confirmed the gold values reported by Homestake as well as returning grab samples running up to 19.9 grams gold per tonne.

No work was completed during the summer of 2005 other than the author’s site visit in August and a review of the induced polarization data by a geophysical consultant (Label 2005).

The results of the exploration work to date are reviewed in Section 6.

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

5.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The objective of this review of the regional geological setting is to relate the Heidi property to the regional setting of the west-central Yukon. The implications relating to the potential for skarn-type epithermal gold mineralization relating to mid Cretaceous Tombstone Intrusives into porous Proterozoic limestones and calcareous grits.

Figure 5-1 presents the regional geological setting. The base map is taken from the Yukon Government website.

The west central Yukon is subdivided into three regional terranes, the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (metamorphic terrane south of the Tintina Fault), the Selwyn Basin (between the Tintina and Dawson Faults), and the North American Shelf (north of the Tintina and Dawson Faults. Figure 5-1 is a simplistic summary to show the distribution of Proterozoic and Paleozoic and younger strata north of the Tintina Fault.

The Selwyn Basin comprises a package of Late Proterozoic to Jurassic sedimentary rocks deposited in a deep basin on the west margin of the continental platform.

Proterozoic basement rocks are exposed in the core of regional anticlines and in fault bounded horst blocks. The mid Cretaceous Tombstone Intrusive Suite (orange in Figure 5-1) occur throughout the central part of the Selwyn basin along trends that roughly parallel the Tintina structure which is a major, deep crustal suture that has been active since early Proterozoic time.

Skarn and replacement-type mineral deposits are formed where Tombstone Intrusives intrude limestone and calcareous grit sequences.

The intrusions commonly have gold showings within the intrusives and in the alteration halo that surrounds the intrusives (Hart and Burke 2005).

The mineralization at Heidi is considered to be related to a Tombstone-type intrusive that has not been exposed by erosion. The target area will be proximal epithermal gold mineralization in the alteration zone at the upper contact of the intrusive.

Figure 5-2 presents the regional first vertical derivative aeromagnetic data from the Yukon Government website.

Clearly the Tombstone Suite Intrusives have a distinct donut shaped aeromagnetic signature. A basically non-magnetic core causes this signature and a more magnetic contact area and alteration halo that is sulphide rich, including pyrrhotite (a magnetic form of iron sulphide).

Note that there is a small donut shaped anomaly underlying the Heidi property, which is shown on Figure 5-2. This is inferred to be a Tombstone Intrusive. The nature of the gold mineralization at Heidi certainly supports the presence of a Tombstone Intrusive at shallow depth below the mineralization.

**TABLE 5 – 1
TABLE OF FORMATIONS**

Stratigraphy	Intrusive Rocks
PALEOZOIC AND YOUNGER ROCKS (540 Ma to recent)	
	Tombstone Intrusives (mid Cretaceous approx 100Ma plutonic suite dominated by felsic to syenitic compositions)
Paleozoic and Younger Strata (not subdivided for purposes of this report)	
PROTEROZOIC ROCKS (2500 to 540 Ma)	
UPPER PROTEROZOIC (900 to 540 Ma)	
Hyland Group (late Proterozoic to early Cambrian)	
Consists upwards of coarse turbiditic clastics, limestone and fine clastics typified by maroon and green shale; and may include scattered mafic volcanic rocks	
Callison Group (Late Proterozoic)	

Dolostone assemblage comprising two regionally correlated units (1) resistant, light creamy grey weathering, well bedded dolostone characterized by algal laminations, oolites, lenses of grey to black chert and stromatolites and (2) cryptalgal dolostone; medium to light grey fine crystalline, laminated to thinly bedded and stromatolitic dolostone; includes chert and dolomitic breccia; craggy, medium to dark grey, massive, medium crystalline dolostone with abundant silicification

MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC (1600 to 900 Ma)

Bear River dykes ca. 1270 Ma

Hart River Sills ca. 1389 Ma

Wernecke Breccias ca. 1595

Hematitic and dolomitic diatreme breccia and related metasomatized country rock; breccia contains variably altered rotated siliceous and carbonate clasts (Wernecke Supergroup) and minor dyke rock; breccia and metasomatites enriched in Cu, Co, U, Ag and Au

EARLY PROTEROZOIC (>1600Ma)

Early Proterozoic Lamprophyre (undated)

Pinguicula Group/Fifteen Mile Group (>1595Ma)

Dominantly carbonate assemblage with basal clastics comprising two regionally correlated units and includes possible other correlative carbonate, clastic and volcanic rocks

Hart River Group (>1595Ma)

Mafic volcanic flows, locally pillowed, and aquagene tuffs plus related diorite and gabbro sills and dikes

RACKLAN OROGENY

UPLIFT, EROSION, DEEP WEATHERING, METASOMATISM

Bonnet Plume Intrusions ca. 1710 Ma

Wernecke Supergroup (>1710Ma)

Gillespie Lake Group

Dolostone and silty dolostone, locally stromatolitic, locally with chert nodules and sparry karst infillings, interbedded with lesser black siltstone and shale, laminated mudstone, and quartzose sandstone; local dolomite boulder conglomerate

Quartet Group

Black weathering shale, finely laminated dark grey weathering siltstone, and thin to thickly interbedded planar to cross laminated light grey weathering siltstone and fine grained sandstone; minor interbeds of orange weathering dolostone in upper part

Fairchild Lake Group

Lower: greenish grey weathering calcareous laminated siltstone, grey weathering fine grained sandstone, and minor brown weathering carbonate, ripple cross-laminated; upper: siltstone, dolomitic siltstone, and dolostone

UNEXPOSED CRYSTALLINE BASEMENT >1820 Ma

5.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Heidi is underlain by Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks of the Hyland Group that have been subdivided in this part of the Yukon into the Yusezyu and Narchilla Formations. The Yusezyu Formation consists of rusty weathering gritty quartzite, sandstone, and quartz-pebble conglomerate. Minor interbeds of limestone, calcareous sandstone and shale are common. The Narchilla formation consists of black, maroon and green shales and slates.

The strata strike in the 90° to 120° range and dip 30° to 45° south at an angle close to slope of the south facing side of the ridge on the Heidi property. The discovery showing on the Heidi Property is located on the east facing slope at the east end of the ridge, approximately 20 metres below the peak of the ridge.

The Heidi gold showing consists of 5 to 50% massive to disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite, and stibnite/jamesonite replacing limestone and calcareous grit units. Irregular narrow quartz-arsenopyrite veins intersect the mineralized beds and probably channelled the mineralizing fluids into the favourable horizons.

The presence of this style of mineralization basically confirms the presence of a Tombstone Intrusive at depth.

5.3 MINERALIZATION ON PROPERTY

Homestake made the initial discovery of gold on the property in 1995 during a geological mapping and prospecting program following up gold-arsenic stream sediment geochemical anomalies.

The mineralization would be classified as epithermal skarn-type, which derives its hydrothermal fluids from a nearby high-level felsic intrusion and relies on porosity or fracture systems in the host rocks to create the depositional setting where significant volumes of mineralization can be deposited.

The mineralization at Heidi is clearly epithermal and the host rocks have both porosity and fracturing which has allowed a significant amount of mineralization to be deposited in the area of the discovery zone.

5.4 DEPOSIT TYPES

5.4.1 Exploration Targets

The exploration target at Heidi is a "stratabound" (high porosity, carbonate rich sedimentary unit), which has been invaded by epithermal fluids from a Tombstone Intrusive at shallow depth below the surface. As will be discussed in Section 6, there is a defined soil geochemical (gold-arsenic) anomaly with a coincident induced polarization anomaly with dimensions of approximately 1,200 by 250 to 750 metres. The target area is down dip from the discovery showing.

5.4.2 Deposit Models

Hart and Burke (2005) of the Yukon Geological Survey have published an exploration model for the Tombstone Intrusive-type of deposits in the central Yukon.

Tombstone Intrusions have a distinct donut shaped magnetic signature that relates to halos of sulphide bearing (including pyrrhotite which is the source of the magnetism) hornfels and skarn in the host rocks to the intrusive. The intrusive itself has low magnetic relief. (See Figure 5-2).

There is distinct mineral zoning centred on the intrusive body. Intrusion hosted mineralization is comprised of sheeted, low sulphide gold bearing quartz-scheelite veins. The geochemical association with the intrusion-hosted style of mineralization is gold-bismuth-tungsten-tellurium, +/- molybdenum. Proximal mineralization in host rocks near the contact with the intrusive is comprised of gold-scheelite skarns and quartz stockworks with gold, significant quantities of sulphides (primarily arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite). The geochemical association with the proximal style of mineralization is gold-bismuth-arsenic +/- copper and molybdenum. Distal mineralization is characterised by gold-bearing veins and disseminated sulphides with a geochemical association of gold-arsenic-antimony-mercury plus common occurrence of silver-lead-zinc veins.

6.0 EXPLORATION

6.1 HISTORICAL EXPLORATION ON THE PROJECT

There is no record of any mineral exploration being carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Heidi property prior to 1995, when Homestake Canada Limited ("Homestake") staked claims covering part of the Heidi property area. The Geological Survey of Canada completed regional stream sediment and geological surveys in the area in the 1970's and 80's.

Homestake staked the property in 1995 to cover a new gold showing discovered while investigating a stream sediment geochemical gold-arsenic anomaly coincident with an aeromagnetic geophysical anomaly inferred to be caused by a blind Tombstone Intrusive Suite plug. Massive to disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite, and stibnite/jamesonite occurs as bedded replacement-type sulphide mineralization in limestone and calcareous grit units of Proterozoic age.

Trenching by Homestake during the late summer of 1995 returned values up to 2.93 grams per tonne gold.

During the summer of 1996 Homestake completed prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling and trench resampling. A 2,000 to 3,000-metre diamond drill program was recommended to test the extent of the mineralization. Homestake carried out no further work and the property lapsed.

In 2003 Shawn Ryan, a Dawson City-based prospector, acquired the property and completed additional soil geochemical work, a magnetometer survey and ran several lines of induced polarization geophysics across an area of coincident gold and arsenic soil geochemical anomalies. An induced polarization anomaly coincides with the geochemical target.

The Company acquired the property in April 2003 and completed only a due diligence site examination during the period July 28 to August 30, 2004 which confirmed the gold values reported by Homestake as well as returning grab samples running up to 19.9 grams gold per tonne.

No work was completed during the summer of 2005 other than the author's site visit in August and a review of the induced polarization data by a geophysical consultant (Label 2005).

The key exploration results to date that form the basis for recommending an ongoing exploration program are the soil geochemical data, the magnetic data, and the induced polarization geophysical data. This data was acquired by Homestake in 1995-96 and by Shawn Ryan during 2003. The relevant information is summarised below.

6.2 1995 to 2005 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

6.2.1 Geophysical Surveys

Magnetic Surveys

Government aeromagnetic data (Figure 5-2) and ground magnetic data indicate the presence of a Tombstone Suite intrusive at shallow depth below the surface. The author would estimate from the magnetic data that the source of the magnetic anomaly is at approximately 100 metres below the surface.

Induced Polarization Survey

Six lines of induced polarization survey were completed on a northwest trending set of grid lines that crossed the bottom of the valley and went as far up the slope as possible. The lines averaged approximately 1 km long, which put the northwest end of each line close to the top of the ridge.

Lebel (2005), an independent geophysical consultant, reviewed the induced polarization data and concluded as follows:

- 1) The survey outlined a large chargeability anomaly due to a large buried source. Variations in the apparent strength of the anomaly are mostly due to variations in depth to the buried source and to a lesser extent to variations in the chargeability response of the body.
- 2) The north and south limits of the source are only evident on L1100E, 1200E and 1300E, which indicates a minimum width of 600m for the source.
- 3) The anomaly is open in all directions giving potential for widths up to 1,000 metres and a strike length in excess of 500 metres which is the strike length of the zone covered by the six lines of induced polarization data.

- 4) The known mineralization could not be surveyed because of difficult terrain, however, the observed chargeability and resistivity signatures are consistent with the type of mineralization that occurs.
- 5) Label concluded that the anomaly is consistent with a buried dipping bed and that the large size of the anomaly gives considerable scope for extending the mineralization beyond the limits of the known IP anomaly. He also concluded that the target is large enough that drilling could be carried out at any place that is logistically convenient, however, the shallowest depths to the target are in the vicinity of stations 60S to 200S on Lines 1100 and 1200E and near station 80N on Line 1300E.

6.3.3 Geochemical Surveys

Soil Geochemical Survey

The author reviewed the source documents for the soil geochemical surveys and confirmed that appropriate sampling methods and quality control-quality assurance protocols were in place for the early-stage exploration phase of a program.

The survey did not cover the whole of the south slope of the Heidi ridge, however it did provide indications of coincident gold and arsenic anomalies over a broad area that correlates with the induced polarization anomaly.

6.3.4 Other

No other work was carried out.

6.3.5 Drilling

No drilling has been carried out on the property.

7.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been reported.

8.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been reported.

9.0 OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

No other relevant information has been reported.

10.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Systematic exploration completed intermittently over a 10-year period, initially, based on stream sediment geochemistry, led to the discovery of a significant new gold showing and has resulted in the Heidi project being successfully brought to the drilling stage.

The regional geological setting is permissive for epithermal gold mineralization in association with Tombstone Intrusives. The mineralization that has been discovered on the Heidi property is typical of the type associated with the Tombstone Intrusives. Regional aeromagnetic data indicates an aeromagnetic anomaly on the Heidi property that is consistent with aeromagnetic anomalies over other Tombstone Intrusives in the immediate area.

The results of the geochemical and geophysical surveys (described in Section 6) coupled with the presence of the newly discovered zone of gold mineralization (Homestake 1995-96) that lies approximately 400 metres up dip from the combined geochemical-geophysical anomaly leads the author to conclude that there is a high-priority drill target on the Heidi property that warrants drilling immediately after spring break-up in 2006.

The author concludes that an initial phase of drilling comprised of approximately 1,600 metres in 8 holes will provide a reasonable evaluation of the current target area. If the initial phase of drilling is successful a second phase of in-fill drilling combined with additional induced polarization lines to extend the known target area to the east and west will be warranted.

This is a property of merit and additional work is warranted.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

The following two-phased program is recommended for commencement immediately following spring break-up of 2006:

Phase 1

- 1) Establish a suitable camp at the site that will not require daily helicopter support for the field party (accommodation for geologist, helper, 4 drillers, and cook; cook tent, washroom tent, core sampling tent, fuel cache, etc).
- 2) Complete 8 drill holes with a planned depth of 200m each for a total of 1,600 metres. All of the holes should be completed to 200m regardless of economic results to provide information in variations of alteration with depth. This will provide coverage of the current target area on approximately 200m centres.
- 3) Complete an additional 10 km of induced polarization data collection.

Phase 2 (assuming positive results in Phase 1)

- 1) Initiate in-fill drilling in the current target area, on 100 metre centres for a total of 30 holes at 200 metres per hole (6,000 metres) which will provide a reasonable estimation of the resource potential of the target area
- 2) Assuming that the additional induced polarization coverage extends the target to the east and west, additional drilling similar to the Phase 1 budget would allow for testing of an area that would double the size of the initial target

11.2 ESTIMATED BUDGET

Phase 1

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1) Camp equipment and materials | |
| a. Camp equipment and materials | \$ 50,000 |
| b. Fuel Cache 3,500 gallons (mostly diesel plus Jet B) | \$ 15,000 |
| c. Helicopter to sling materials and fuel 25 hours @ \$1,200 | \$ 30,000 |
| 2) Drilling 1,600m at all up cost of \$150/m (to cover technical staff, assays, and camp operations) | |
| a. 1,600 metres of drilling @ \$150 | \$ 240,000 |
| b. Helicopter Support 4 hours per week for 5 weeks @\$1,200/hr | \$ 24,000 |
| 3) Consulting and supervision | \$ 10,000 |
| 4) Contingency (20% primarily re potential fuel costs) | \$ 75,000 |

Total Estimate Phase 1 Budget **\$ 445,000**

Phase 2

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1) Drilling 1600m at all up cost of \$150/m (to cover technical staff, assays, and camp operations) | |
| a. 7,600 metres of drilling @ \$150 | \$1,140,000 |
| b. Helicopter Support 4 hours per week for 5 weeks @\$1,200/hr | \$ 114,000 |
| 2) 10 km of Induced Polarization Data Collection | |
| a. 10km @\$2,000/km | \$ 20,000 |
| b. Geophysical consultant | \$ 10,000 |
| 3) Consulting and supervision | \$ 50,000 |
| 4) Contingency (20% primarily re potential fuel costs) | \$ 266,000 |

Total Estimate Phase 2 Budget **\$1,600,000**

Total Phase 1 plus Phase 2 Budget **\$2,045,000**

11.3 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The Company should establish an internal QAQC policy (Quality Assurance and Quality Control) to ensure that all technical work is carried out with sufficient internal and external cross checks that it will meet Industry and NI 43-101 Standards.

The Company should also ensure that field crews take sufficient accurate GPS readings at obvious geographic locations in order to correctly orient the 1:50,000 government topographic data to the exploration data.

The Phase 2 drilling program should probably be put off until 2007 in order to provide time to integrate and interpret the results of the Phase 1 program.

12.0 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Hart, C.J.P. and Burke, M., 2005, The Tombstone Gold Belt: An Emerging Gold Camp; Yukon Government website.

Label, J.L., 2005, Heidi Property IP Survey, Orequest Consultants Ltd., May 2005, 2p.

Logan Resources Ltd. Files.

Thompson, R.I., Roots, C.F., and Mustard, P.S., 1992, Geology of the Dawson map area (116B, C) (northeast of Tintina Trench); Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2849 (13 sheets, scale 1:50,000).

Thorkelson, D.J., Mortensen, J.K., Creaser, R.A., Davidson, G.J., and Abbott, J.G., 2001, Early Proterozoic Magmatism in Yukon, Canada: constraints on the evolution of northwestern Laurentia; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 38, p. 1479-1484.

13.0 CERTIFICATE

I, Peter T. George of 120 East Avenue South, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8N 2T7, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I am a self-employed consulting geologist.
2. I am a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario with an Honours Bachelor of Science (1964) degree in geology and I completed two years of graduate study in geology at Queen's University (1964-66).
3. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and Member of the Association of Professional Geologists of Ontario (Member #620).
4. I have worked as a geologist for 40 years, with continuous experience as a geologist in the mining industry.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am fully responsible of all sections of the technical report titled "EVALUATION REPORT, HEIDI PROPERTY, SELWYN BASIN, MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON, CANADA, FOR LOGAN RESOURCES Ltd.", dated December 8, 2005 (the "Technical Report"). I visited the Heidi property on August 10, 2005 and spent 1 days during the period June 20 to 23 and August 3 to 4, 2005 in the Vancouver offices of Logan Resources Ltd. acquiring and reviewing relevant technical data and having discussion with management of the Company.
7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Preliminary Technical Report that is not reflected in the report, the omission to disclose which makes the report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

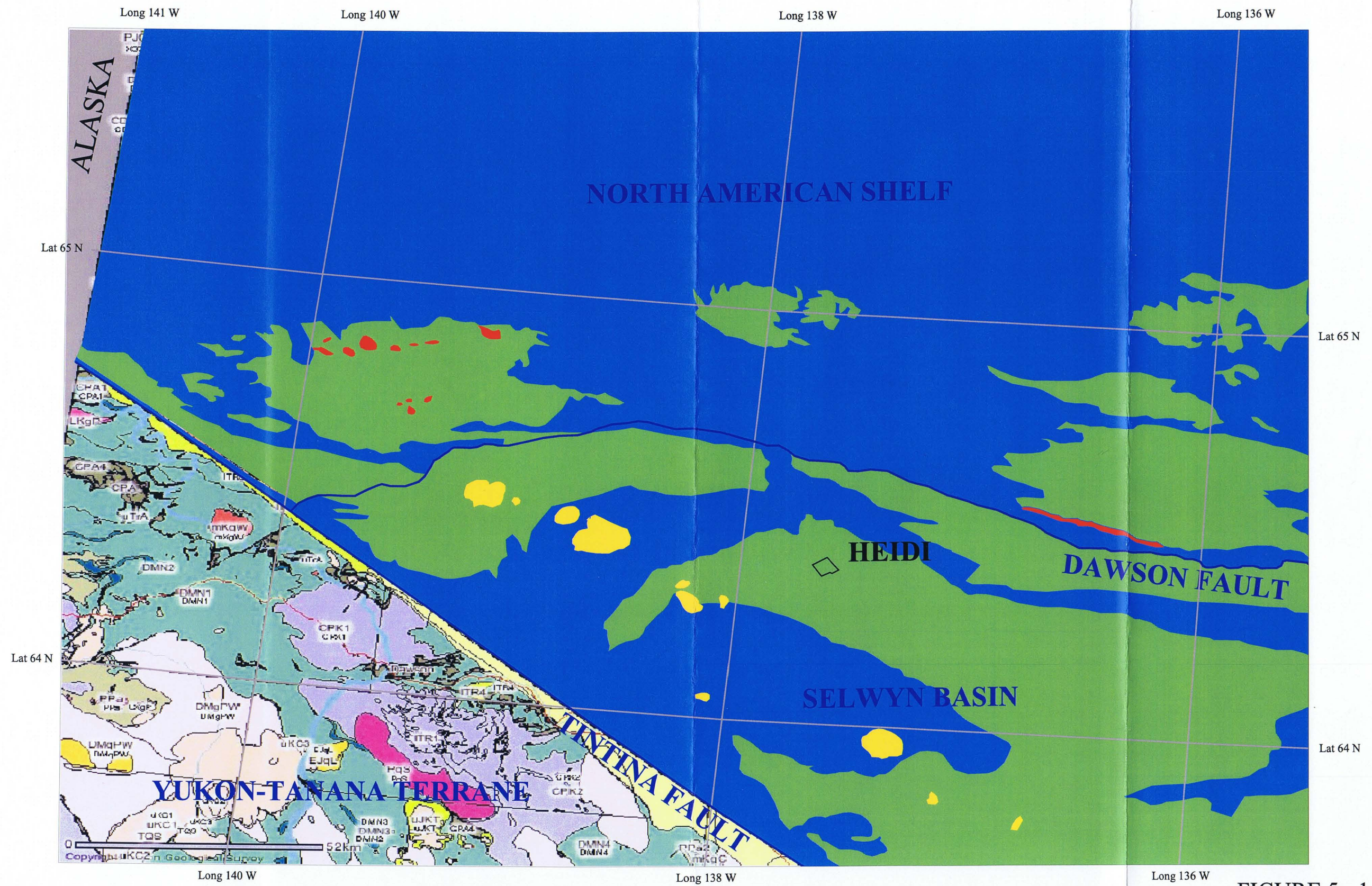
Dated this 8th Day of December, 2005

Original Signed by Peter T. George

Signature of Qualified Person

Peter T. George, P. Geo.
Print name of Qualified Person

Original sealed by
Peter T. George, P. Geo., Ontario #620

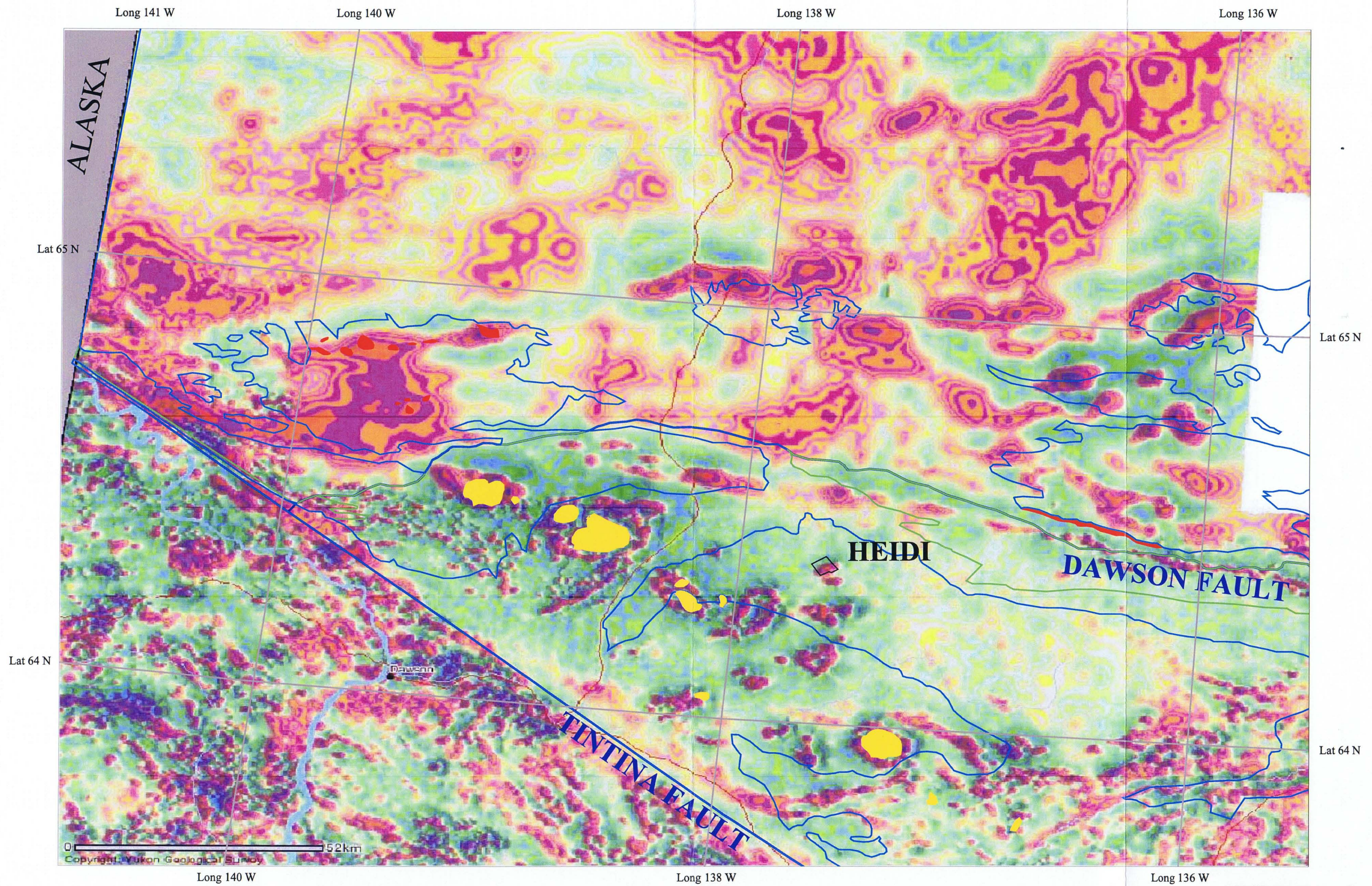


- Post Proterozoic Strata
- Proterozoic Strata
- Tombstone Intrusives (100 Ma)
- Wernecke Breccia (1595 Ma)

Major Faults, separating regional geologic terranes

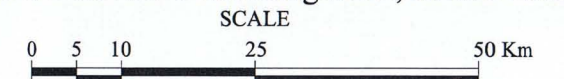
Background base map is from Yukon Government website

FIGURE 5 - 1
REGIONAL GEOLOGY, HEIDI AREA
 SCALE
 0 5 10 25 50 Km
 Peter T. George, P.Geo., Consulting Geologist



Refer to Geological Legend, Figure 5-1 for geology

FIGURE 5 - 2
REGIONAL 1st Vertical Derivative Aeromagnetics, HEIDI AREA



Peter T. George, P.Geo., Consulting Geologist